# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 JANUARY 1981

## Islamic Conference Summit

In a speech to the 27 January morning session of the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, carried by PETRA-JNA, Jordan's King Husayn said Jerusalem is today the target of a "Zionist offensive" aimed at obliterating the city's "Arab and Islamic stamp." More than 90,000 Jews have encircled Jerusalem in settlements and suburbs, he noted, in order to impose "a new reality in the holy city." Husayn called for a "comprehensive Islamic plan" to build "Islamic power" into a "serious commitment" emphasizing the "size of our impact" in international arenas so as to guarantee the restoration of "our right to Jerusalem and its liberation." At the end of his speech, King Husayn reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to Palestinian self-determination under the PLO, "their sole legitimate representative," and denounced recent Israeli remarks about an "option or an alternative" aimed at "consecrating occupation."

According to SPA, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal revealed that during its evening session the summit heard a "comprehensive review" of the Palestinian issue from PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and it announced that the summit approved the Jerusalem Committee's recommendations for a program of "Islamic action" for the city.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's speech to the evening session was broadcast textually by Damascus radio. He described the Palestinian issue as "our main concern" and warned against plans to "subjugate" the Middle East to "imperialist and Zionist control." The United States, he said, is trying to "surround the area" with military bases and erect bases "inside this area" alongside Israel. According to SPA, the session also heard a speech by a representative of the Afghan mujahidin who said the battle in Afghanistan is between Islam and communism and warned that the Soviet occupation of the country is a "prelude to more far-reaching and wider colonialist transgression."

Despite an earlier report that Algerian President Chadli Benjedid would be among a party of Islamic heads of state on a mission to Tehran aimed at persuading Iran to attend the summit conference, AFP reported that an "authoritative Algerian source" denied that President Benjedid would be going to Tehran. A Libyan foreign affairs spokesman, cited by JANA, said it is politically impossible for Libya to attend the Islamic Conference summit in Saudi Arabia, which unilaterally broke off relations with Libya.

## Israel

Saudi Arms Deal--During lengthy discussions with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Labor Alignment leader Shim'on Peres protested any West German arms sales to Saudi Arabia. Schmidt replied that his government has not yet made any decision on the issue, Jerusalem radio reported, and promised that if arms are supplied to Saudi Arabia, this will signal a change in West Germany's overall arms sales policy in the Middle East. Such a policy change, the radio speculated, would allow Israel also to buy West German arms. In a related report, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, citing "well-informed sources," reported that talks between Saudi Arabia and West Germany "have gone a long way" and representatives of the two countries will meet shortly to discuss details on the arms sale.

Reaction to U.S. Statements--According to Jerusalem radio, "political circles" in Jerusalem asserted that recent U.S. State Department statements criticizing the establishment of settlements on the West Bank are "not a cause for concern" and do not deviate from President Ronald Reagan's election campaign statements. A Foreign Ministry spokesman, however, took issue with the U.S. view about possible "moderate" elements in the PLO, stressing that the PLO is a terrorist organization and the existence of "moderate" elements is unproven.

## Iran

Reaction to Hostages' Release--A Foreign Ministry statement strongly denied "rumors and propaganda" that the U.S. hostages had been tortured during their captivity. In the statement, carried by Tehran radio, the Foreign Ministry asserted that the torture charges are a result of "brainwashing" undertaken during the hostages' stay in West Germany and pointed out that "none" of the hostages said anything about torture or ill treatment when examined by the team of Algerian doctors who "certified" their "good health." The Foreign Ministry promised to distribute videocassettes of filmed interviews with the hostages to counter the "hostile propaganda." In a press conference reported by the radio, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi also cited the filmed interviews as proof that the hostages had not been tortured. Nabavi termed "unlikely" reports that the United States will renege on the agreement.

More than 120 Majlis deputies addressed a letter to Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the radio reported, praising his government for "solving the issue of the American hostages" in accordance with the Majlis conditions. However, this "great achievement" does not end Iran's struggle against "blasphemy and universal oppression," the letter went on, noting that "criminal America" is trying to "cover up its defeat" and pretend the hostages' release was a "victory." The letter added that "unfortunately some newspapers" have assisted "the great Satan" in this objective in order to "poison" public opinion. The radio also reported that a Majlis deputy called on the "responsible officials" to limit the activities of "little groups" that are at present allowed to "conspire, murder and spread corruption" in Iran.

Assassination Plot--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr revealed that there was a conspiracy to assassinate him by firing an antitank weapon at his car while he was on tour in Khuzestan. An article by the president in the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, cited by AFP, said that army intelligence uncovered the plot by an unidentified "political group" to assassinate him and seized documents detailing the method of attack and subsequent actions.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

Reserve Callup--In a joint staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr ordered reservists who had completed their military service back to 1974 to report for active duty "on a voluntary basis" beginning on 4 February. Ahvaz radio broadcast a similar order for reservists to report to the Ramhormoz revolution guards unit.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces shelled various Iraqi positions around Susangerd, Dehloran and Ilam and also launched an attack across the Karkhehkur River, killing 50 Iraqi troops "in 3 minutes." An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, noted the Iranian attack but claimed to have decisively repulsed it. The communique also reported an Iraqi attack on Iran's Khark Island but did not specify the means of the attack.

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27 Jan Morning Session

LD271732 [Editorial Report] Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic at 1305 GMT on 27 January carries a 105-minute recording of the proceedings of the morning session of the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if on 27 January. The broadcast begins with a 13-minute speech by King Hassan II of Morocco.

Hassan's speech is followed by a 4-minute speech by the president of Senegal and a 15-minute speech by the president of Guinea.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat speaks for 4 minutes.

'Arafat is followed by the president of Niger, who makes a 4-minute speech. The rostrum is then turned over to the leader of the Malaysian delegation who makes a brief 2-minute speech.

The Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali speaks next but this speech is interrupted by the broadcast of a news summary. At 1408 GMT the recording of the summit proceedings resumes with a rerun of the 9-minute speech by the Tunisian prime minister.

Pakistan President Ziaul Haq then makes a 4-minute speech.

Ziaul Haq is followed by King Hassan II of Morocco who thanks the speakers for their support for his nomination as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee.

King Husayn of Jordan is the next to take the rostrum and makes a 14-minute speech.

The Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu follows with a 6-minute speech.

The YAR president follows with a 2-minute speech. After the last speaker, Saudi Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz adjourns the session and says that the session will resume at 1900 local time. The recording ends at 1450 GMT.

Ziaul Haq Speech

GF271515 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2036 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Speech by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq at second working session of the third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if--live, in English with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be God and peace and mercy be to the last prophet.

Your Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the third summit conference; Your Royal Highnesses; Your Excellencies Prime Ministers; Secretary General of the United Nations Kurt Waldheim; dear Muslim brothers: Peace, God's mercy and benediction be upon you. I speak as an outgoing president of the Islamic Conference Organization and in this capacity I have tried to be trustworthy on the important issues. As you notice from Pakistan's culture and its personalities [as heard], I beg to listen to me because after this conference and this meeting I need to submit a summarized report. However, the speech was written to meet the purpose and I request you to be patient so that I can deliver my speech.

I take this opportunity to thank His Royal Highness Prince Fahd and Secretary General Habib Chatti for their good words about me. I have always tried to carry out my duty although we can't always achieve the goals we are pursuing.

I regard it a great moment in my life as a modest believer who has the opportunity to participate in meetings of this great congregation which gathers the leaders and heads of government of the Islamic states who, in their personalities and the achievements of their peoples, reflect the greatness and glory of 1,400 years of Islamic history and culture and who also represent the great Islamic nation extending from Indonesia in the east to Senegal in the west--a nation that comprises one-quarter of the world's population. The conference of the leaders and heads of government of the Islamic states which is being held today to study the problems facing the Islamic nation and to find solutions for these problems with the aid of collective wisdom and the utilization of the Islamic • world's resources is one of the unique features distinguishing our Islamic nation and symbolizing its inherited unity, cohesion and strength.

I take this opportunity to express to my dear brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and to the government and people of Saudi Arabia our gratitude for the generous hospitablity we have received and for the excellent arrangements made to facilitate the inauguration of the third Islamic summit in the sacred house of Allah and to hold the summit's meetings in the neighborhood of the house as part of the celebrations on the occasion of the start of the 15th higera century. It is both auspicious and appropriate to hold this conference under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, our gracious and respected host and guardian of both sacred and holy shrines, who is singularly endowed with the Islamic values of humbleness, compassion, concern and interest in what brings prosperity to the nation. We are confident that the sound judgment and leadership of his majesty the king will be the source of continuous inspiration to us whenever we are faced with difficulties. We will thus strengthen the unity of the nation and create a greater determination in our efforts to reach our primary goals.

With His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as president of the Islamic Conference summit, we are fully confident as we aspire to the stage of true leadership for our organization. His call for jihad through the utilization of the moral and material resources of the Islamic peoples, his emphasis on collective self-reliance and his determination on supporting the role of the Islamic Conference as an independence factor in world affairs--all these confirm his commitment to the issue of holy jihad.

Coming here to this holy land to attend the summit conference is considered, in my view, an experience which increases my spiritual faith. After all, the summit meeting of the leaders of the Islamic states must first be a continuation of that heartbeat in our holy history which was initiated by messenger Ibrahim, may peace be upon him, when he rejected the idols and turned to the one true God and called on men and women to submit themselves unconditionally to divine law. The Koran has preserved an example for the believers in order to be a source of guidance even today. Messenger Ibrahim said: Oh our Lord, I have made some of my offspring to dwell in a valley without cultivation, by they sacred house; in order, oh our Lord, that they may establish regular prayer to fill the hearts of some men with love toward them, and feed them with fruits so that they may give thanks. Oh our Lord, truly thou dost know what we conceal and what we reveal: For nothing whatever is hidden from God, whether on earth or in heaven. [Koranic verse]

The prayers of messenger Ibrahim came true and will continue to be fulfilled. This prayer is now recited by millions of Muslims who come to visit the sacred house of Allah and to visit the holy lands of Saudi Arabia. Messenger Ibrahim, may peace be upon him, brought Isma'il and his mother Hajar with him to the Arabian Peninsula in response to the divine call. And when he was about to leave them alone in the wilderness--due to the lack of even a single town--his wife Hajar asked him whether he was doing this because of a command from Almighty Allah. Ibrahim told his wife that the answer was yes. At this moment Hajar said: Allah will not let us die.

Thus it was always so. All one does in obedience to divine law will certainly produce good. In that barren place water sprung in the place now called Zamzam. This water which eventually sprung out of that place as a gift from God resulted in the settlement of people in that place, which was called Mecca.

This is the place where our messenger Muhammad, may peace be upon him, was born. He was the messenger who 14 centuries ago achieved a revolutionary change in the world that has not witnessed a similar event since, nor shall one be witnessed in the future. Ever since that memorable day in the valley of 'Arafat when messenger Muhammad, may the peace and prayer of Allah be upon him, proclaimed that Allah had completed our religion for us, our pact was to struggle to the best of our capacity so as to live at the level of these principles and the values included in them.

The most important question to put to ourselves is: How committed are we to this pact? The lesson taught us by history is that whenever we fail to keep the commandment and deviate from the true path drawn for us by the religion of Islam, the question of Islam and the nation is subjected to serious damage. When we have drawn closer to the practice of Islamic values, the Islamic nation achieves great glory. By virtue of Islam's self-revival, an attribute which characterizes the Islamic system, its vitality and destiny, it is possible for every human being to see the importance given to hegira by the the past generations which over the years provided Muslims with what can be considered Islam's fundamental principle: obedience to God and His messenger is unconditional. Everything else, whether it be one's life, his property or friends, must be considered as a secondary matter which is to be sacrificed if necessary in order to gain God's pleasure.

If one views the Islamic strategy with the appropriate vision, he will see that the believer must be ready at any time during his life to choose between what the supreme divine will demands and what his lower feelings demand. Believers were asked, as was the prophet, to sacrifice themselves and their wealth in the cause of God because this is better for them if they really knew. [Koranic verse] The hegira implies taking all the measures and renouncing everything for the sake of Allah and the migration to new places and new territory. In the case of the hegira of the prophet, may peace be upon him, he returned to Mecca with a conquest after 6 years from hegira. The victorious march of the prophet and his victorious entrance of the first house of God is in itself an eternal event which manifests the fulfilment of God's commandment.

I do not wish to indulge in the details of the hegira's history because it is well known to this congregation. However, I do wish to [word indistinct] our idea to the most knowledgeable Mohammad Iqbal, the famous Pakistani poet and philosopher who commented on the prophet's hegira by saying that Islam asks the followers of Muhammad, may the peace and prayer of God be upon him, to cross geographical borders and be members of the true society of mankind. Iqbal said and I quote: The unity of Almighty Allah and the conclusion of prophethood in his messenger Muhammad, may the peace and prayer of God be upon him, make up our social collectivity. These two factors bring Muslims close together and convert them into a nation or a religion. The unity of God and the message are not considered only supernatural phenomena or mere religious beliefs; rather they are binding forces. So, the Muslim living in the west becomes a brother of the Muslim living in the east through the linkage of unity and message which is shared by all Muslims. Thus we Muslims are not linked to the land, and the essence of our unity is not being related to a certain land or territory.

It is in this spirit that today we are meeting in the Islamic Conference summit which has its origin in the world's concern over the liberation of the first qiblah of Islam and the inseparably linked struggle for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence.

The designation of the third Islamic summit as the Palestine-Jerusalem session has reminded all of us that the unchanged goal which we bore in mind 12 years ago when the first Islamic Conference summit was held is still unachieved. We must continue to devote our undivided attention and the dedication and commitment of our total strength and resources for the sake of achieving it.

The second Islamic Conference summit was held in Lahore only 4 months after the Ramadan war to consider the question of Jerusalem and Palestine. That conference devoted itself to other issues as well and adopted a plan of action to be followed by the Islamic nation in the political and economic fields which has come to be known as the Lahore Declaration.

During the period between the first Islamic summit in 1969 and the current third Islamic Conference summit the Islamic world has witnessed victories and defeats; our joys have been mixed with our sorrows. While we were able to achieve some forms of unity, the essence has eluded our grasp. Israel's defeat during the Ramadan war destroyed the myth of an invulnerable Israel. However, the fruits of victory remained beyond our reach because of our failure to maintain our unity and steadfastness in the efforts to achieve our fundamental goals. The Palestinian question remains of concern to us while the Palestinian people, the people of that historic land, continue to suffer deprivation and great injustice in their holy struggle to liberate their homeland.

Israel is not only intransigent in its continued occupation of Arab and Palestinian land, but also has evil plans to turn holy Jerusalem into its political capital. At a time when the Islamic world is still battling the stubborn Zionist aggression against territorial integrity through the forceful occupation of Arab and Palestinian land, it was subjected to a similar situation in content and dimension in another Islamic country, Afghanistan.

This traditional stronghold of Islam has been subjected to foreign military occupation and its people are suffering great hardships while they sacrifice heroically in an attempt to drive the occupier out of their territories.

Muslim minorities in many non-Muslim countries face oppression and unequal treatment.

The Islamic world itself has witnessed painful events, the worst of all being the war between Iran and Iraq. Indeed, the crisis between the two brotherly Islamic countries, Iran and Iraq, at a time when our total attention should have been devoted to meeting the great challenges in Palestine and Afghanistan, is a painful blow to our hopes and expectations. The two Islamic countries have indeed suffered enormous losses in lives and property. What is no less important than the war itself is its influence on the security of the region. The attrition of the resources of these two Islamic states weakens the entire region and makes it more vulnerable to outside pressure. It is therefore a matter of highest priority for the Islamic world to explore all possible ways and means to bring this conflict to an end.

In my capacity as the former chairman of the Islamic Conference, as put by the secretary general of the conference, [I declare that] we need all ways and means to put an end to the war between Iran and Iraq. In response to a request from the foreign ministers of the Islamic states, Brother Habib Chatti and I visited the two countries and held extensive talks with their leaders. Despite the difficult situation, both Presidents Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Saddam Husayn received us warmly and spoke with us freely and frankly about their respective points of views. Then we reported the outcome of our visits to Tehran and Baghdad to the Islamic Conference Organization in New York which decided that I, along with the UN secretary general, should continue our efforts to resolve the issues dividing Iraq and Iran.

After studying the issue in New York, the conference of the Islamic Foreign Ministers decided that a bigger delegation, including heads of Islamic states, should undertake a peace mission in Tehran and Baghdad. The delegation remained ready to offer all possible assistance in finding a satisfactory and just solution to the differences between Iraq and Iran and will resume its mission as soon as it receives both countries' willingness to receive it.

My contacts with the Governments of Iran and Iraq have assured me beyond doubt that both sides desire to reach a solution to the crisis between them. I appeal to this Islamic Conference summit to spare no effort to carry this process forward so as to bring about a peaceful and honorable political solution acceptable to both countries.

The recent Arab summit conference held in Amman stressed the full rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state under the leadership of PLO. Otherwise, the Middle East crisis will threaten security and settlement in the world.

The international community has time and again declared its stand on these fundamental issues and affirmed that Palestine constitutes the core of the Middle East crisis. In the meantime, the undefeatable Palestinian people continue to carry on their heroic struggle under the leadership of PLO, which is considered the sole representative of the Palestinian people. We salute them for their indomitable courage and for their remarkable capacity to offer maximum sacrifices to free their land from the Zionist oppression and occupation. We pledge our full support to them in their holy struggle, which is regarded as the struggle of the entire Islamic nation.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the just Arab and Palestinian question, including the liberation of holy Jerusalem from Zionist occupation, is gaining more recognition in the world. Awareness is growing in quarters which in the past have been sympathetic to Israel's stand. Their rigid and uncompromising attitude is to be reviewed, this being in their own benefit and interest. This requires a comprehensive plan of action on the part of the Islamic Conference summit to assist and accelerate the process of reassessment of the situation by these quarters.

The new U.S. administration must also be called upon to bring U.S. policy into line with the verdict of the world community and exert the necessary pressure on Israel to withdraw and stop its aggression.

No study of Zionist aggression against the Arab and Palestinian people can be complete without mentioning Israel's expansionist plans in Lebanon. The Israeli armed intervention in southern Lebanon continues unbated, bringing about death and destruction to the peace-loving people of Lebanon. It is the task of the conference to stir the world conscience on behalf of the Lebanese people and to heighten its awareness of the outrage being perpetrated there. This conference must adopt effective measures to counter Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and to insure the territorial integrity of Lebanon and the unity of its people.

Another great tragedy of incalculable dimensions is taking place next door to Pakistan and Iran: Afghanistan's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity have been subverted by a massive foreign military intervention that clearly violates the national rights of the Afghan people in total disregard of the principles of the UN Charter or of the Islamic Conference.

The problem of finding ways and means of insuring the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and restoring its Islamic and nonaligned identiy has preoccupied the permanent Islamic Conference and the United Nations as well. The principles endorsed at both the ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Islamabad in January 1980 and May 1980 successively were included in the United Nations resolutions on 20 January 1980 and provide the basis for a pemanent peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis.

In my speech at the 25th UN General Assembly, I emphasized four basic principles for reaching a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis. These principles are: 1) Unconditional and immediate total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan; 2) The restoration of the independence and nonaligned individuality of Afghanistan; 3) Respect for the Afghan people's right to determine their own fate and choose their government according to their own will without any foreign intervention; 4) Creation of an atmosphere that will enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes honestly and with honor.

I regret to say that the peaceful solution of the Afghan crisis through political negotiations between the parties directly concerned according to the provision of the resolutions adopted by the Islamic foreign ministers conference and the 35th session of the General Assembly did not gain much success. Karmal's regime refrained from cooperating with the Afghan permanent committee springing from the Islamic summit and established by the resolution of the Islamic summit held in May 1980 and the UN General Assembly in November 1980 and which was overwhelmingly approved by 111 votes, which remained unapplied because of the negative attitude of the Soviet Union and the Marmal regime.

I would like to inform this summit that, as a result of being informed of the flexibility in the attitude of the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime, we informed the UN secretary that the atmostphere was favorable to appoint a personal representative for him in order to conduct consultations on reaching a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis through political negotiations. The UN secretary general is holding consultations with all parties in this regard and we are wiating for the results of his efforts. I have no doubt that this summit will grant its support.

Our approach to the UN secretary general reflects our determination to use all possible avenues in order to reach a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis in line with the principles outlined and without any concession on them. We will offer the UN secretary general full cooperation in his efforts to achieve this goal. At the same time, we urge the Islamic summit that, regardless of the process of peaceful settlement outside the conference to reach a political solution to the Afghan crisis based on the internationally agreed values, the Islamic summit must continue its efforts, with more emphasis, to apply the maximum amount of political and moral pressure to insure the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. This is a very important condition for the return of normal life to that troubled country.

Meanwhile, Pakistan continues to provide refuge for and to rehabilitate an increased number of Afghan refugees whose number has reached 1.5 million. We are grateful to the Islamic Conference Organization countries, in addition to the other countries and international relief organizations including the United Nations, which enabled us to carry out our Islamic and humane duty toward our dispersed Afghan brothers. In the coming days Pakistan will be needing more aid from foreign sources to bolster its limited ability to insure comfort for the refugees. We are also hastening the peace process to reach a satisfactory political solution to the Afghan crisis in their interest so that we can help them return home safely, honestly and with honor.

There are numerous problems affecting a great number of Muslims in the world that call for our attention. Millions of our Muslim brothers form minorities in many of the non-Islamic countries. His Royal Highness Fahd referred to this in his recent speech. These minorities are usually subject to suppression, torment and deprivation of their basic rights despite their being loyal citizens of their homeland. This venerable congregation cannot ignore the plight of these Muslim minorities because it is an issue relating to the interests of the whole nation.

The problem of Jammu and Kashmir is an issue that concerns Pakistan very much and constitutes an obstacle in establishing amicable relations with India. Pakistan and India are committed to the normalization of bilateral relations on the basis of the Simla Agreement in 1972, and the solution of the Jammu and Kashmir issue is an inseparable part of their agreement. It binds both parties to cease from using strength in solving their disputes. We hope that the normalization of relations with India will run its logical sourse in order to find a settlement for the Jammu and Kashmir issue on the basis of the Simla agreement provisions and the relevant UN resolution.

After the most satisfactory tour and satisfying visits that I made recently to some Muslim countries in and around the Gulf, I am more aware of the defense problems facing this vital spot, which constitutes the vital oil source of the Islamic world. God's bounty to this region has become a source of threat to its security because of the rivalries of the superpowers. Pakistan totally supports the Gulf countries' attitude, and Gulf security must be the sole responsibility of the Gulf countries. The only system of peace, stability and security that is applicable is that of the region's countries themselves. I beg you to move to the third part of my speech and I beg to affirm the responsibility of the third Islamic summit to indicate a clear direction for the Islamic summit that would give it more of a sense of purpose.

The Islamic summit provides the world of Islam with a unique meeting that tries to develop a real and collective solution to the world's problems and to the issues challenging the Islamic peoples as well. The first and most important task of the Islamic Conference Organization must be to create an awareness of the enormous capability that the Islamic countries have to work as a distinguished presence in the international arean. The 43 member countries of the Islamic organization must work harmoniously to affirm a distinguished character for them--markedly distinguished from the Western and Eastern blocs. They are capable of [words indistinct] and which enjoys a geographical and rational environment that cannot be violated. And they are capable of contributing positively to the strengthening of international, order by becoming a source of total independence, distinguished by their courage, to uphold the monument of principles, which is the sole foundation on which permanent peace and security can be built. The Islamic Conference should be a source of achieving a collective will for the Islamic countries and of affecting all international issues in view of the eternal just and equal principles put forth by our great generation to regulate international relationships.

Secondly, the Islamic Conference must strongly commit itself to reach agreed upon ways and sure methods of solving the problems dividing Islamic countries, which have become a source of great tension and crises. The feeling of urgent need must be created in order to take sure measures to carry out Islamic laws and to solve successfully the problems and disputes among Muslims. This will depend on the kind of arrangements made to create establishments on a permanent basis to immediately work for the effective solution of such issues when they appear. The next recommendation is that the continuous crisis in the international economy makes it a binding duty for the Islamic Conference Organization to initiate short-term and long-term programs to strengthen the economy of Islamic countries.

God has given the Islamic world great natural resources that not only can play a decisive role in backing the Islamic balance, but also in reaching a new, just, international economic system. Islamic countries today are passing through several stages of economic growth: Some of them have rich raw materials, others have a great human potential, while others have experience with economic planning and development. I strongly recommend a basic framework under the auspices of the Islamic summit mainly designed to increase cooperation in and to improve the economic field in order to create practical programs and to implement them through this system.

I take this opportunity to complement his royal highness the crown prince on the satisfactory and commendable recommendations he made in his speech to us. Next, the Islamic Conference has a great responsibility and has a golden opportunity to reach means and ways to guarantee that collective security of all Muslims in avoiding all the problems, difficulties and calamities that were faced by the first generation of Muslims. Our determination to employ our skills and resources in this direction will not be directed against any other country or any other group of countries, but there is an urgent need for us to reach a way of cooperating, to utilize our human power and material resources to the utmost degree to strengthen the Islamic nation's security. I also say that the Islamic Conference must exert great efforts to restore the dynamics of Islam and its true spirit in order to compensate for the time lost by the Muslims in gaining advanced technology. There is not a lack of eminent scientists and qualified technicians in Islamic countries. All that we need is to mobilize our human and financial resources and to exploit our capabilities to the utmost to improve our collective facilities and to create public establishments for the improvement of science and technology. We must reduce our technological dependence on developed countries, which seriously limit our initiative in reaching self-sufficiency. The proposal for the creation of an Islamic establishment for science, put forward long ago and again proposed at the international symposium on Islam and science recently held in Pakistan, should be seriously pursued.

Finally, the Islamic Conference must meet the great challenge by continuing the intellectual and cultural renaissance among Islamic countries. which motivated them to work hard after a long night of foreign colonialism during which their talents and knowledge were suffocated and several ways of exploration were blocked. There is, for the second time, creativity and innovation among Islamic countries and the Islamic summit must support, enrich and foster this creative activity. I would like to propose, without belittling the value of the excellent participation of some countries, finding ways of insuring a higher degree of cooperation among the supreme Islamic educational centres that are presently carrying out their duties in the Islamic world in order to reach solutions to the problems posing a challenge on intellectual level and in order to see the dawn of the Islamic age. There must be collective studies on Islam and its contributions in philosophy, science, history, medicine, literature and art. More symposiums and seminars should be arranged and more research centres should be established to achieve this goal. Moreover, the results of this research must be utilized and disseminated to all Islamic countries and it should be made available to our young generation to give them pride in Islam, which is rich in civilization and heritage. Researchers and thinkers should be encouraged through more facilities, incentives and awards for their valuable work.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies and my dear brothers: With the grace of God, the 15th century of hegira finds in today's Islamic world a new awareness, a new mood and a new vision. The phenomenon of Islamic development has made the world fully understand the inherent capabilities of Islam to flourish and to rejuvenate. There is an increased international awareness of the Islamic world's capability of benignly influencing the issues affecting the future human race. The world will feel our overall influence when the Islamic nation works together on all vital issues that affect its rights and interests. I am confident that several unifying factors in the Islamic world will prove themselves against the few transient differences we see today. In my opinion, there is not the least doubt that the principles of our faith, which our Islamic nation is totally committed to, are a guarantee that, God willing, we will overcome these temporary differences and problems.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, my dear brothers: Before I end my speech, I would like to restate the basic commitments of those meeting here. We must try to adhere anew to the glory of Islam, to revive the Islamic nation's spirit and to reach the dynamism and vitality shown before as an illustrious example on how man can carry out his own fate.

The most practical step in this direction is to revive a collective establishment on a collective basis. The Islamic Conference, representing more than 900 million Muslims through their governments, is the best example of this.

There are numerous questions of fiqh [religious judgment] relating to Islamic law and issues and relating to the rearrangement of basic establishments. I vehemently support the proposal made yesterday by His Majesty King Khalid for the establishment of an international council for Islamic shari'ah to find solutions to the problems of today's life. I do not doubt in the least that the 15th century of hegira will change the vision of us all on the future of the Islamic nation. The call for Islamic fate and its influence on Islamic governments in this time is very clear.

Your Royal Majesties, Your Excellencies, my dear brothers: I wish to again quote some of Iqbal's words, which go back to 1929, in his book "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam." Iqbal says: The present time makes it a must for every Islamic nation to think deeply about its existence and to concentrate its vision temporarily on itself alone so that the Islamic nation may become strong and be able to form brotherly governments. The true and living unity based on national thinkers is not easy to achieve only through symbolic sovereignty. It is truly manifested in the creation of an independent unity that enables rivalries to be brought together under the unifying bond of common spiritual aspiration, which is of a monotheistic nature. He adds: It seems that God has gradually told us that Islam is not a national or colonialistic movement but a league of nations that only recognizes artificial boundaries and races to support and not confine the social horizons of its members.

Let us dedicate ourselves to this great thought and if we are sincere, I do not doubt in the least that God, through His capacious mercy, will grant success to our efforts and will enable the Islamic nation to progress with total belief in its fate. May peace, God's mercy and benediction be upon you.

King Husayn Speech

JN271811 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (PETRA)--Folowing is the text of the speech delivered by His Majesty King Husayn before the third working session of the third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if this morning:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. May God's peace and prayers be upon his prophet.

Brother Chairman His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; faithful brother leaders of the Muslims: May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

First of all, I must express my deepest feelings of thanks and appreciation for his majesty the king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its crown prince as well for the people and government of the fraternal kingdom for providing all the elements for the success of this historical Islamic meeting and for the hospitable welcome accorded us.

Dear brothers, it pleases me to convey to you the greetings of your brothers in Jerusalem, Palestine and Jordan. They are blessed greetings from captive Al-Aqsa, the first of the two kiblahs [direction in which Muslims pray] and the third holy place.

Jerusalem is today a target of a Zionist offensive aimed at eliminating its Islamic spirit, destroying its cultural stamp and distorting its historical features.

I have come to you, faithful brothers, at a time when Israel's picks are ripping the land of prophet Muhammad's midnight journey to heaven and at a time when Israel is encircling this land with citadel-like settlements. Thus far, it has erected more than 23 suburbs and settlements, which have attracted more than 90,000 alien Jews, in order to impose a new reality in the holy city. The Israeli authorities have also embarked upon all sorts of practices to obliterate the Arab and Islamic stamp in Jerusalem. It encroached on the sanctity of the Islamic and Christian holy places and continued its excavations around the blessed Al-Aqsa and the Dome of the Rock, exposing them to the danger of cracking and collapsing.

Israel's occupation of all Palestine and its proclamation of Jerusalem as its capital constitute the peak of the tragedy and disregard for the Muslims as well as the most serious aggression against them, their religion and holy shrines. In addition, they are a stab directed at the international will and a violation of the human principles of every time and place. Our region will not know security and peace as long as Zionism is occupying Palestine, displacing its people and denying these people's right to liberation and self-determination.

I hope that the brother leaders will turn their immortal Islamic Conference into a starting point for a comprehensive Islamic plan to build the Islamic power in the various fields and into a beginning of a serious commitment that emphasizes the size of our impact on and the size of our influential Islamic presence in all international arenas in a manner that will guarantee our restoration of our right to Jerusalem and its liberation as well as the drawing up of the beginning of victory in the life of the Islamic nation.

In addition to its mission and immortal civilization, the Islamic world today possesses tremendous human potentials and giant material capabilities that force us to adopt responsible resolutions on the level of this event so that they can restore to the nation its Jerusalem and holy places, safeguard the character and dignity of the coming generations and restore to the Palestinian Arab people their homeland and right to self-determination and sovereignty on their soil under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

By talking about the presence of an option or an alternative, Zionism and its trumpets aim at consecrating occupation and preventing the Palestinian people from exercising their right to repatriation, sovereignty and liberation. If we do not rise to the level of this event, God forbid, Almight God will not be pleased with us and history will not forgive us. Let this be a pledge and a commitment before God, his prophet and the Islamic nation. And say: "Work righteousness: Soon will God observe your work, and his apostle, and the believers." [Koranic verse] God speaks the truth.

May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

## Al-Asad Speech

JN280901 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Jan 81

["Text" of speech by President Hafiz al-Asad at evening session of third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if on 27 January--read by announcer]

[Text] Your Majesty, Chairman of the conference, brothers: It pleases me to extend at this historic meeting my warmest greetings to Saudi Arabia, the sister country on whose territory we are meeting, and to my brother, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, chairman of the conference. I would also like to express my appreciation for the great preparations made by this fraternal country to insure all the needs of the conference and to create the right atmosphere for its success.

It pleases me also to take this good opportunity to convey to you our Syrian people's greetings and prayer that our conference will succeed in achieving all that we set out to achieve, which is to build the might of Islam, to strengthen the many bonds uniting our nations, thereby fulfilling the wish of our great prophet, may the peace and blessings of God be upon him, that Muslims shall stand united as a single solid edifice, concert our efforts and work and fight together to remove the aggression against our holy places.

Holding the opening session around the holy Ka'bah in Mecca and continuing the sessions in the vicinity of the holy mosque, the qiblah of Muslims, have added to the awesome and distinctive nature of the third Islamic Conference summit. This conference is being held on the very land which witnessed the birth of the great prophet and the revelation of the holy Koran and God's message to the world. This land also witnessed the prophet's jihad for the sake of spreading the message of Islam and uniting the Arabs.

We hope that all of this will contribute toward instilling true Islam in our hearts and strengthen the noble principles and values of Islam to enable us to protect our religion against the heresies adopted by their advocates to distort true Islam, divert it from its heavenly mission and use it for purposes that have nothing to do with the aims of heavenly mission.

We also hope that the holding of the conference on this chaste land will be an inspiration for us to form the right opinion and pursue the correct path so that our meeting will be a starting point for serious and objective action that will please Almighty God and serve the well-being of our countries, all Muslims and the whole of mankind.

For our action to be serious and objective, our aims must be clear and specific. And, for path toward achieving these aims to be clear and specific, our views must be united on the aims and the path. This is the right course to follow in order to overcome the hardships facing us, liberate Jerusalem from Zionist occupation and effectively confront Zionist and imperialist plans to subjugate many of our countries to the domination of those forces which have exploited our countries for years and even centuries.

We are meeting here today while we are still on the threshold and first months of the 15th hegira century. Therefore, it behooves us to take stock of our positon. We must review our past and learn its lessons. We must also look into the future and define our course. Once we have done that, we are bound to come to the firm decision that we are the party that should influence and steer events in this century with regard to the issues directly affecting our peoples and Islamic world. We must not allow events to influence us or take a course contrary to the interests of our countries.

A firm decision will place us on the right course. It will also expose our real enemies and lead us to our real friends. And, in all the stands and decisions we will be adopting, we will be acting in accordance with the interests of our peoples and our own free will.

We hardly need exert any effort to see how imperialism has divided us in the past. Imperialism's basic strategy has always been to divide the Arabs and Muslims, turn them against each other and divert their attention from their basic issues. Those hostile forces fabricated issues to prolong the sufferings of our peoples and to deprive them of the fruits of their long hard struggle for freedom, independence and the exercise of their natural right to enjoy the God-given resources of their countries.

How can we forget, brothers, that the first Islamic Conference summit was held while the Al-Aqsa mosque fire was still fanning emotions and inciting the indignation of Muslims throughout the world. Now, U.S. imperialism and its agents and Zionism are trying, through a premeditated plan, to make us not only forget that arson in one of our holiest places, but also get used to the Zionist occupation of holy Jerusalem and the whole of Palestine. They are also trying to turn into a fait accompli the treason represented by the visit of the leader of the Egyptian regime to holy Jerusalem and the blessed Al-Aqsa mosque, under the spearheads of the Zionist occupiers, and the outcome of that visit.

The Al-Asqa mosque beseeches us and the people of occupied Palestine call upon us daily, telling us: Do not weaken and do not forget the greatest crime in the history of mankind--the usurpation of Palestine from its people and the destruction of the holy places in Palestine. The defenseless people of Palestine are resisting and facing the occupation forces with their hands and chests. They are resisting them in the cities and countryside, proving that they are determined to liberate their territory and to remain steadfast against all the intrigues concocted against them. They will not relinquish any of their inalienable rights, but will continue the struggle until they regain their full rights.

Needless to say, the Palestinian issue is the Arabs' primary issue that concerns all Muslims. As for us in Syria, the Palestinian issue is our main concern and the one to which we attach the greatest importance, and I will not be exaggerating to say that the future of this area--the future of the Islamic world--depends on the fate of the Palestinian issue.

I hardly need recount the history of this issue, because you know it. You are also fully aware of the circumstances in which Arab Palestine was usurped. The imperialist forces placed their enormous resources at the disposal of Zionism to enable it to set up a state to serve as an imperialist base in this area and to achieve imperialist objectives. Foremost of these objectives is preventing the Arab countries from achieving unity, stability and progress and developing their resources in the interest of their own peoples.

In other words, Israel is the instrument which imperialism uses to keep the Arab nation weak and backward. Israel is the power which was established to expand into the greater Israel, from the Nile to the Euphrates, which would completely dominate the area and achieve the great dream of world Zionism. Israel was established to dominate the whole area, including holy Mecca, where we opened our conference. Zionist Jews have a great deal of historical background which they can use in this respect. Jews also have ambitions on Medina, where our great prophet rests in peace, and have a great deal of historical background to support their ambitions.

Brothers, imperialism fears Arab unity, because it would be a source of strength for our nation and all Muslims. It would also be an effective weapon in uniting the Muslims and strengthening their struggle for their just issues until they achieve final victory. We all know the fear that struck the enemies of our nation when the Ramadan war broke out on 6 October 1973. Those enemies saw for the first time what Arab unity could do, despite the fact that some Arabs stood by as spectators. The imperialists could not bear the support which the Arabs got in that war from Muslim countries and friendly states.

The imperialists saw in all that the beginning of a radical change in the region that would return the rights to the people. This was something which they fought strongly. They fought it first with the U.S. airlift which poured arms into Israel to prevent the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and holy places and the regaining of Palestinian rights. They also fought it by political means. They resorted to mockery, deception and intrigue.

They tried to split Arab ranks in order to turn the Arabs against one another. U.S. imperialism pursued this cunning policy step by step until Egypt was removed from the trench of Arab confrontation, when its ruler agreed to deviate from Arab nation unanimity, conclude a separate peace with Israel, become an ally of Zionism and humble Egypt.

While implementing its step-by-step policy, U.S. imperialism felt that it needed bloody incidents to turn Arab attention from the central issue and the Egyptian ruler's treason. It drowned fraternal Lebanon in blood and thus created a serious hotbed in the region through the civil war there. It was natural for the Lebanese issue to occupy everyone's attention. It was obvious that what happened in Lebanon was premeditated to cover up the implementation of a great plot, which began with the Sinai agreement and was followed by the Camp David accords. The plot is still in progress.

The Lebanese incidents, which were accompanied by continuous Israeli attacks on Lebanese territory and on the Lebanese and the Palestinians, were intended to weaken Arab resistance to the plot against Palestine through the Camp David accords. We were aware of the situation right from the beginning and started coordinating matters with our Lebanese and Palestinian brothers in Lebanon to quickly restore normality in that fraternal country.

Thank God, we were able to stop the civil war in Lebanon and to restore normality there. We were, of course, aware of the post-civil war circumstances such as the availability of unlawful arms in the possession of all parties and the citizens. We also continued our efforts to achieve national accord in Lebanon. All we could do in such matters was to give advice and all possible assistance. National accord is the responsibility of the Lebanese side. Syria cannot in such matters replace any side in Lebanon. We harbor love and all good will for that fraternal country. We support the Lebanese in facing the continuous Israeli attacks on south Lebanon.

We have for many years, and still are, offered human, economic and political sacrifices based on our fraternal duty, our pan-Arab responsibility and our profound and steady realization that the battle is one and that the source of aggression is one, irrespective of the front.

Brothers, when we view matters as they are and dot the i's, we will clearly see that there is a clear-cut plan to subjugate this area to imperialist and Zionist control. The United States is forging ahead with its hostility toward the Arab nation and is continuing to intensify its military, economic and financial aid to Israel, which had displaced our Arab people in Palestine and usurped their land, which is still seizing areas of Syrian and Egyptian territory, and which is still displacing the population of these areas.

After removing Egypt from the Arab trench, the United States is using all means to surround the area with military bases, nay it is trying to erect these bases inside this area alongside its main base, Israel. Under these circumstances, the independent national and pan-Arab and pan-Islamic action of the Arab and Islamic countries is threatened and has become the main target for the imperialist plans being drawn up for the area and for the Islamic world. Hence, it is our commitment and a holy duty to wage a serious and effective struggle against these bases with all available means.

We have had enough of what these imperialist forces did to us in the past. The Arabs, the Muslims and the Third World countries in general are now suffering from the factors of backwardness due to the imperialist and colonialist deeds. Using their efforts and effective activities, the imperialist forces managed to divide the Arab homeland and to dismember the Arab nation.

The graves of hundreds of thousands, nay millions of martyrs are still noble symbols of the deeds of these imperialist forces in the Arab and Muslim countries against our people. Millions of poor people in our countries constitute noble evidence of subjugation, oppression, exploitation and plundering by these imperialist and colonialist forces against our people.

The passage of 33 years since the eviction of the Palestinian people is also evidence of the ordeals and pains caused to us by these imperialist forces. Wherever we go in our countries, we find tragic legacies of imperialism. We are still suffering from these tragedies and pains and we are struggling to get rid of them. How can we--and these are some of their deeds--welcome their bases and fleets and avoid the dangers of these fleets? How can we--and these are some of their deeds--keep silent when they are p hing their forces and fleets into this area? They are seeking to resurrect this disgraceful past and they are trying to make history repeat itself.

I am not being unrealistic. As you know, one of them entered Damascus as an occupier. The first thing he did was to go to Saladin's grave only to say: Oh Saladin, here we come again. He went to the grave only to take revenge on Saladin and Saladin's nation although well over 700 years had passed since Saladin's battles against imperialism. Therefore, we must wage a heavy struggle against these imperialist bases being built by the Western imperialist countries, led by the United States. We must struggle to safeguard our peoples' freedom and dignify and to preserve our development, entrench our will and promote our independence.

Here I deem it fit to say that the exercise of independence has features that cannot be concealed or lost. It is impermissible to ignore or avoid them because doing so will not change facts. Independence means self-reliance in making decisions and in implementing them. It also means nonreliance on foreign forces. It also means that we must differentiate between friend and enemy. We must not mix them and must not put them in one basket because this would keep the enemy an enemy and make the friend an enemy. Independence is only an active stand against evil. He who is a friend to my cause is good and he who is an enemy to my cause is evil.

Independence of will and of decisionmaking will undoubtedly lead to agreement on objectives and similar agreement on the path to achieving these objectives.

Here I want to say a few words about Afghanistan without going into detail and without making any specific proposals. If time permits, we will discuss this issue at length when it comes due on the agenda. As Muslims, we are concerned over the situation in Afghanistan and we also are concerned over it as a Muslim state. This is our right and duty. We are pained for the sufferings of the refugees who left their country. Consequently, we must look for anything that might ease these pains. Denunciation and condemnation are of no avail to the people of Afghanistan because these are words only. These cannot feed the refugees nor can they return them to their houses. Denunciation and condemnation cannot impose the withdrawal of the foreign forces. Perhaps they might achieve completely the opposite.

I am afraid that if we continue to ignore the search for practical proposals, the opportunity now available and the road now open for the refugees to return to their homes will not be open tomorrow. Consequently, the pains of tomorrow are much greater than those of today.

The value of our action lies in attaining solutions and not in lodging complaints. Brothers, let us think of submitting a practical solution by which we can benefit the Muslim Afghan people and the Afghan refugees and by which we can put an end to the current and possible danger.

Our countries are facing similar problems and dangers that are almost common though slightly different. All of our people enjoy tremendous potentials, are proud of their spiritual heritage and have faith in their right to be their own masters in their homeland and the owner of their own initiatives. Our people have legitimate ambitions to play their civilized role on the international level.

Having faith in our rights and in the unity of our work, we can triumph over the forces which are trying to subjugate our people and our wealth to their control and we can overcome all obstacles impeding the means of our work.

Brothers, certainly, our people pin great hopes on our conference. We also hope that the results of our conference will deeply and positively affect the stands of the other countries on our Islamic world. We will benefit our interests if our work is serious and if we are capable of implementing our previous resolutions.

Agreement among our countries can be achieved by eliminating the factors of division. Our issues are just issues and our faith in these issues is deep. We have tremendous potentials to defend these issues. All we have to do is to marshal these potentials in the arena of struggle to attain our objectives. We must take into consideration that solutions to our problems that do not emanate from our land and are beyond our will can never be just, sound or lasting solutions.

On behalf of our people in Syria, I am confident that our conference will achieve the hopes that are pinned on it; will be a turning point in the method of dealing with our challenges; will draw up a practical method to defeat the aggression, liberate Jerusalem and save our sanctities from occupation; will strengthen ties among our peoples; and will work toward the well-being of Islam, our peoples and the entire mankind.

May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Saddam Husayn Speech

JN281213 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 28 Jan (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has reiterated that chances for peace between Iraq and Iran continue to exist and that the possibility of mending the rift among Muslims continues to exist if rights are upheld far from fanaticism and ambitions.

In his speech at the third Islamic Conference summit at noon today, President Saddam Husayn said: Iraq--from a position of strength--is fully prepared to return the Iranian land occupied in the war within the framework of a just and honorable solution to the conflict. This solution, he added, must be based on the return of the land and rights forcibly usurped by Iran to their legitimate owners, on the supremacy of the principle of the inadmissibility of forcible seizure of others' land in relations between Iraq and the Arab nation on the one hand and Iran on the other, on respect for sovereignty and on nonintervention in domestic affairs.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that Iraq is fully prepared to cooperate with all international bodies, including the Islamic Conference Organization, to reach a just settlement to the conflict. He said that Iraq fought in response to the Iranian aggression and for the sake of its legitimate rights. Iraq is determined to regain these rights. Iraq, President Saddam Husayn said, did not begin the war and it is against its continuation.

He added that the Iranian rulers are fully responsible for the outbreak of the war, for its continuation and for all the catastrophies befalling Iran and the Islamic peoples.

He stressed the need to provide the appropriate atmosphere for the establishment of normal relations between Iran, Iraq and all the Arabs far from expansionist trends and acts of aggression. He also stressed the need to prepare suitable circumstances for the area's countries to attain development and to guarantee stability and real independence.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq does not desire any war with Iran and does not seek to expand the sphere of conflict beyond the limit of regaining its legitimate rights over its territorial sovereignty. He said that Iraq does not entertain any territorial ambitions in Iran.

He added that Iraq advanced deep into Iranian territory to defend its cities, people and vital interests after obtaining clear proof of the Iranian aggressive and expansionist intentions. This made Iraq a target for wide-scale Iranian military action. He asserted that Iran has undermined the provisions of the 1975 Algiers agreement in word and deed and in letter and spirit.

He expressed suprise over Iran's raising the question of resorting to the provisions of the Algiers agreement 1 month after the date the war began, namely on 4 September. Iran had terminated the agreement in word and deed by launching the aggression. Therefore, Iran cannot resort to the provisions of an agreement to which it is not committed. He pointed out that Iraq decided on 17 September to abrogate the agreement after Iran had abrogated it in word and deed.

President Saddam Husayn said that the problem between Iraq and the Arab nation on the one hand and Iran is manifested in the Iranian expansionist ambitions on the neighboring and adjacent Arab areas.

He reviewed the Iranian ambitions since 1520. He said that Iran terminated 18 treaties since that date between the Persian state and its neighbors in the west. He added that Iran continued to ignore its international commitments and to violate Iraq's sovereignty over its land and the Shatt al-'Arab. On 19 April 1969, Iran terminated the border treaty signed in 1937. Later, Iran carried out blatant intervention in Iraq's domestic affairs with all means. It even committed armed aggression against Iraq in some border areas, a matter which caused Iraq to lodge a complaint at the UN Security Council in 1974.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed that Iraq tried various methods with Iran in order to settle the dispute in accordance with the international law. However, he pointed out, Iraq's efforts were met with rejection at times and procrastination at other times. The president added that Iran was seeking to achieve new regional gains at Iraq's expense.

He said that Iraq will continue to be one of the most ardent adherents to the policy of nonalignment, which is founded on the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, respect for the national sovereignty of all states and concern for world peace and security.

He added that Iraq's foreign policy does not allow any form of leniency toward any side, whatever the justification, if such leniency would undermine the independence of Iraq and the Arab states, their sovereignty and the sanctity of their territories.

The president added that any imbalance in the bases of compatibility in relations among states will definitely lead to undermining the rights of one of the parties to its sovereignty.

The president stressed the need for establishing international cooperation on foundations that would achieve common interests within the framework of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. He pointed out that this should particularly apply to neighboring states whose geographical position behooves them to adhere to the good-neighbor policy.

President Saddam Husayn stated that Iraq adhered to such a policy toward Iran while regarding this policy as a firm course that is based on a series of realities stemming from a geographical neighborliness and historical ties linking the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

He pointed out that Iraqi-Iranian relations were subjected to grave crises as a result of the policy adopted by successive ruling regimes in Iran, which used to consider Iraq and the Arab homeland, particularly the Arab Gulf region, as strategic opportunities for imposing hegemony.

He added that such a policy was expressed at various times and under various formulas laid down in accordance with special phasal circumstances. During the shah's rule, arrogance, aggression and regional expansion at the Arabs' expense and attempts to inflict harm on Iraq's national sovereignty and the Arab nation's rights constituted a firm course, accompanied by the belief that Iraq and the Arab nation represented strategic opportunities for Iranian schemes of expansion. The president pointed out that this was a course followed by Persia toward its western neighbors throughout history, as was mentioned earlier.

Following the outbreak of the 17 July revolution in Iraq in 1968 and at a time when Iraq was preoccupied with building a new society based on justice and prosperity, struggling to save its national wealth from exploitation by colonialist monopolies and joining its efforts to those of the Arab brothers in the struggle against the Zionist aggression, the shah's regime in Iran was arming itself to an extraordinary extent and preparing itself to play the role of the region's policeman with the complete backing of and coordination with the United States and the world's colonialist powers. Such a suspect policy compelled Iran to provoke the independent Iraq and attempt to weaken the national system brought about by the revolution. Indeed, he pointed out, such a policy began with propaganda campaigns, several attempts at plotting and [word indistinct] political crises, open support for seditious and rebellious movements in the north of Iraq, repeated regional encroachments, disregard for international agreements and armed aggression.

The president said that Iraq undertook all necessary steps to establish relations with Iran on sound and positive foundations, proceeding from the premise of the good-neighbor policy and the desire to establish normal relations with Iran. Haughtiness, spurned such initiatives. Indeed, they determinedly and intentionally attempted to harm Iraq, expand at its own expense and follow th same aggressive and expansionist course as that followed by the shah of Iran. This was obvious from their statements and acts. We have distributed documents providing detailed information to this effect among the esteemed delegations.

The president pointed out that the basic incentive for such an aggressive stand as that adopted by the new regime in Iran is the desire to expand at the expense of Iraq and the Arab states in the Arab Gulf region. Such a stand has now been given a new cover, namely exporting the revolution to the neighboring states, as Iranian officials have expressed it.

Iran's new rulers have behaved in accordance with such a stand and have candidly stated so on several occasions.

The president asserted that the Iranian regime's inclinations and intentions regarding the so-called exporting of the revolution were not confined to statements, but went beyond that point to actual application in the case of Iraq and certain other Islamic countries. All this took place under the direct supervision of the leaders of the Iranian regime. Organizations were set up and posts were established in Qom and Tehran for conspiring against Iraq and the neighboring countries. The plotting against Iraq was escalated when the Iranian authorities helped Iranian individuals infiltrate into Iraq to commit acts of terrorism and sabotage. They were also helped in this by Iranians or persons of Iranian origin living in Iraq.

President Saddam Husayn said: The Iranian Air Force violated Iraqi airspace 249 times in the period between February 1979 and September 1980. There were also 344 incidents of artillery fire across the border and attacks on border posts. Fire was opened on civilian aircraft three times between August and September 1980 and economic installations were shelled seven times between January and September 1980. The president said that the Iraqi Government sent to the Iranian Government 293 memoranda concerning these violations.

The president said that during a serious development [of the border crisis], Iranian Armed Forces used heavy artillery including U.S.-made 175-mm guns to shell the cities of Thanaqin, Zurbatiyah and Naft Khanah, causing heavy losses in personnel and property. That shelling came from the very Iraqi territories recognized under the 1975 agreement, namely, Zayn Qaws, Sayf Sa'd and Mimak.

The president said that Iraq lost patience only when Iran expanded its aggression against Iraq to the point of stopping navigation in Shatt al-'Arab, Iraq's only exit to the sea, and shelled Iraq's vital economic interests and peaceful cities in the period between 4 and 22 September.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq has cooperated with international efforts to stop the fighting. On 28 September, Iraq offered peace and announced that what it wanted was its legitimate national rights to its territory and waters. President Saddam Husayn expressed Iraq's full readiness to withdraw from Iranian territory and establish normal relations with Iran based on respect for sovereignty and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

President Saddam said that Iraq accepted Security Council Resolution 478 which was issued on 28 September 1980 and announced a unilateral cease-fire from 5 to 8 October 1980 in response to the request made by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who was using his good offices as chairman of the Islamic Conference at that time. However, Iran met those sincere intentions with more aggression, arrogance and hostile statements.

The president said that Islam does not condone division, fratricide, violation of pacts or usurpation of other people's rights. Furthermore, it does not permit conflicts, aggression and the resort to armed force and violence against Muslims without any legitimate reason. Dividing Muslim ranks does not benefit anyone. Islam orders us to be good to others, not harm them, to give everyone his due right, and to refrain from attacking one another. Furthermore, Islam orders us to be good to our neighbor and to protect his rights and to help him, not occupy his territory and kill his sons without cause.

The president concluded his speech by saying: The great prophet Mohammed, may the peace and blessings of God be upon him, was the last of the prophets. The holy book and the traditions of the prophet and his followers are clear. The principles of this religion are also crystal clear. Therefore, there are no new prophets and there is no guardianship on Muslims. What is between the Muslim and his God is the holy book and the prophet's traditions.

## Bulent Ulusu Speech

TA271707 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 26 Jan (AA)--[From AA correspondent]--Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu described the Islamic Conference summit meeting at At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, as a rare opportunity to remove differences of view and strengthen solidarity among Islamic countries. In an address to the conference, Ulusu noted it was being held at a time when world and regional peace and stability were facing serious threats as a result of mounting tension.

Expressing his government's stand on major issues of the agenda, Prime Minister Ulusu said Turkey's stand on the Middle East question and Jerusalem was clear-cut: "Turkey holds that Israel should withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds [Jerusalem], that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish a state, should be recognized, and that the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate in any peace efforts in the Middle East.

## Islamic Development Fund

LD271910 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1840 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (SPA)--SPA has learned that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait, the UAE and the State of Qatar have decided to contribute $2.3 billion to the fund to support development programs in the Islamic world in response to the proposal put forward in this connection by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister and chairman of the third Islamic Conference summit.

It is worth mentioning that His Highness Prince Fahd 'ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz proposed in his speech yesterday at the conference that states which are members of the Islamic Conference Organization should raise a sum of no less than $3 billion to support the programs which will help raise the standard of living of the Muslim citizens in every Muslim country.

## Jerusalem Committee Recommendations

LD271856 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1816 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (SPA)--An official spokesman of the Bangladesh delegation to the third Islamic Conference summit has stated that at its morning session the conference approved the recommendations of the Jerusalem Committee on liberation of the holy city from the grip of the Zionist enemy.

## Aid for Afghanistan

LD280010 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2245 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] SPA has learned that the speech on behalf of the Afghan mujahidin at this evening's session of the [Islamic] Conference included a passionate appeal to the Muslim leaders to rise to the rescue of the Muslim Afghan people from the intruding Soviet armies who are sowing havoc in the Muslim soil of Afghanistan.

The speech warned of the seriousness of the Afghan issue, not only to the Islamic world but to all of mankind.

The speech explained that the seriousness of this issue lies in the fact that if communism were to succeed, God forbid, in imposing its control over the Afghan people, it would then be emboldened to devour the other small and weak nations which are fighting to preserve their independence.

The speech referred to the strategic and geographic position of Afghanistan, noting that this postiion is why it is the target of the big colonialist powers in the world to turn it into a spearhead for imposing their control over other areas.

The speech affirmed that the battle which is going on at present between the Afghan mujahidin and the Soviet armies of occupation is a decisive battle between Islam and communism and that the Soviet military occupation of Muslim Afghanistan is a prelude to more far-reaching and wider colonialist transgression.

The speech also referred to the great results and the heroic operations of the Afghan mujahidin against the Soviet forces of occupation.

The speech affirmed that the communist aggression against Afghanistan was (?inspired) by the defeat of communism by Islam in the arena of thought, and so communism enlisted its forces to impose its domination by force of arms.

The speech called on all the Islamic states to sever their diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and boycott the Soviet Union economically until it withdraws from Afghanistan.

The speech called on the Islamic states to recognize the representatives of the Afghan mujahidin and no others as the legitimate representatives of the Muslim Afghan people.

The speech appealed to the Muslim leaders to work to rescue the people of Afghanistan from the claws of athiest communism.

LEADERS CONTINUE BILATERAL MEETINGS 27 JAN

GF271736 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Meetings between leaders of the Muslim nation outside the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if have continued. At 1810 today Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and chairman of the third Islamic Conference summit, visited Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Earlier, Saddam Husayn had received PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat visited Niger President Seyni Kountche. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim visited Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid this afternoon.

Muhammad al-Hartan, secretary general of the Muslim World League, visited Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. Mali President Moussa Traore visited the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

King Husayn Meetings

JN271715 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at his place of residence in At-Ta'if today President Saddam Husayn of Iraq. During the meeting the two leaders discussed topics on the agenda of the third Islamic summit being held in At-Ta'if. The two leaders assessed the current Arab issues and relations and the world situation and its impact on the course of events in the Arab and Islamic region.

His Majesty King Husayn and President Saddam agreed to support Islamic solidarity and economic and political cooperation among the Islamic countries. President Saddam also briefed King Husayn on military developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and reviewed the glorious victories achieved by the Iraqi Armed Forces against the Iranian aggression to regain Iraq's rights and sovereignty over its land and waters.

The meeting, which was interrupted by a working luncheon, was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi.

His majesty also received at his place of residence in At-Ta'if this evening UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. Talks dealt with various Arab and Islamic issues. His majesty focused on the Jerusalem issue and the Palestine cause. He asserted the importance of the United Nations' participation in achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and the importance of giving the Palestinians their legitimate right to self-determination on their homeland. His majesty expressed appreciation for Waldheim's efforts in following up world issues.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court.

King Khalid Meeting

GF271754 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Ugandan Prime Minister Otema Alimadi in his office in At-Ta'if at 1910 today. Second Deputy Prime Minister and National Guard Commander Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and the king's adviser, Dr Rashad Fir'awn, attended the meeting.

President Salih Meeting

JN071855 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his place of residence in At-Ta'if at 1700 today His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi minister of defense and aviation. During the meeting, the two sides discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and the arrangements for holding the Yemeni-Saudi Joint Coordination Council meetings in San'a'.

Saddam Husayn Meeting

TA271423 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who is representing Turkey at the third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, is continuing his bilateral contacts. Ulusu met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn this morning. The development of bilateral relations was discussed during the meeting, which was held at Saddam Husayn's residence. Ulusu and the Iraqi president agreed that these relations are developing in a satisfactory manner. The economic relations between Turkey and Iraq were also reviewed during the meeting. Meanwhile, Saddam Husayn explained to Ulusu his country's views regarding the war with Iran.

PDRY Chairman Meeting

LD271620 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (ANA)--Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning met here with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The ANA correspondent accompanying the PDRY delegation said developments in the Arab region and the current international situation were discussed during the meeting. The meeting was attended by brother Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs and member of the YSP Central Committee.

DELEGATES COMMENT ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SUMMIT

Turkish Prime Minister

GF260651 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0510 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Interview granted by Bulent Ulusu, the Turkish prime minister and leader of the Third Islamic Conference summit, to Saudi radio correspondent--answers in Turkish translated into Arabia; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We would like to ask his excellency the Turkish prime minister what he thinks will be the outcome of the third Islamic Conference summit and what beneficial results it will have for Islam and Muslims?

[Answer] The third Islamic Conference summit is being held at a time when world peace is being threatened. Turkey is seriously pained by the current war between Iraq and Iran, because both countries are neighbors and friends of Turkey, and also by the situation in Afghanistan. Turkey hopes that the Islamic Conference summit will contribute toward peace and stability in the world and will seek to restore solidarity and cohesion among Muslims. I am pleased to be the first Turkish prime minister to take part in an Islamic summit. On this occasion I should like to convey the greetings of Turkish head of state Kenan Evren and the Turkish people and my good wishes of happiness and prosperity to Saudi statesmen and to the fraternal Saudi people. Turkey hopes to do its part, together with other brothers, to achieve the success of this conference. We hope that the third Islamic Conference, convening in the beginning of the 15th hegira century, will be beneficial to the whole world, and that a new phase of peace and security will begin.

[Question] Now that the true picture of Zionist intentions has become clear in view of the persistent Zionist transgressions against Muslim holy places and the persistent Zionist violation of UN resolutions, do you believe that the Muslim countries that maintain diplomatic relations with Israel should now reconsider these relations and sever them completely, in light of the positive step taken by Turkey to reduce the level of diplomatic representation with Israel to the minimum?

[Answer] Turkey's view is that Israel should withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and above all Jerusalem, and restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to set up their entity and their right to self-determination under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO. Diplomatic representation with Israel was reduced to the minimum level 2 months ago. The main reason for this measure was that Israel sought to Judaize Jerusalem and impose a fait accompli. We are pleased with the appreciation shown by Muslim and Arab countries for Turkey's stand in this regard. Turkey will continue to support Arab rights, particularly those of the Palestinians.

UN Secretary General

LD271952 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (SPA)--UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim left At-Ta'if at 2120 today after attending part of the third Islamic Conference summit.

Dr Kurt Waldheim made a statement to SPA before his departure [words indistinct]. He said that the current international situation is not easy, as many difficult, complex and serious problems confront (?the world) and that the conference is an appropriate opportunity for Muslim leaders to tackle these problems and find suitable solutions to them. I have sensed that these leaders have the genuine determination to achieve this.

About the possibility of the United Nations contributing toward implementing the resolutions which will be (?adopted) by the conference, and particularly those which concern the Palestinian issue, Jerusalem and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Dr Waldheim said: I have discussed with the Islamic heads of state and government and foreign ministers the agenda of the conference. The views they have put forward were very reasonable and acceptable and we shall do our best at the United Nations to establish firm and close cooperation with the Islamic governments for the purpose of finding peaceful solutions to these issues.

## Indonesian Vice President

BK271159 Jakarta OANA in English 0918 GMT 27 Jan 81

["Pool Item"]

[Text] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (OANA/ANTARA/Newspool)--Indonesian Vice President H. Adam Malik regretted Iran's absence at the third Islamic Conference summit opened by Saudi King Khalid at Mecca al-Mikarramah Sunday night.

But in a statement to Indonesian newsmen covering the event, Malik hoped the conference would not condemn Iran for not attending the meeting, particularly as this year's summit of the Islamic Conference organisation was to discuss primarily the questions of Palestine and the liberation of the Al-Quds (Baitulmakdis). He said the conference was expected to take concrete steps to solve the two questions; he did not elaborate.

Malik said that efforts to bring Iran and Iraq to the conference table could not be discussed at the meeting because Iran was not present. The vice president admitted that the Islamic Conference Organisation was a powerful organisation, particularly as a lot of member countries are oil-producing countries. As such, he said , the organisation could become an effective power in solving problems such as the Palestinian and Al-Quds questions.

On Sunday evening, chief delegates to the summit were invited to a dinner by King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the conference.

OMAN

## OFFICIAL DISMISSES BREZHNEV'S PROPOSALS FOR GULF

LD271606 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Jan 81 EA

[Text] His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi Abdullah, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, has reiterated the sultanate's rejection of the Soviet proposals on the Gulf made by Brezhnev because they represent an invitation to interference in the internal affairs of the Gulf States, while at the same time the Soviets would be legitimizing their interference in the internal affairs of the Gulf states. His excellency told the OMAN journal in an interview in today's issue: We cannot accept Brezhnev's logic and his ideas about the Gulf as long as Soviet troops are still occupying Afghanistan. He added the USSR is calling for peace at a time when its military forces are occupying Afghanistan and this is contrary to what Brezhnev was saying. His excellency the Foreign Ministry under secretary stressed the safety of the Gulf region is the fundamental concern of the Gulf states. The expansion of cooperation between the Gulf states is the one thing that would create a foundation for entrenching stability in the region. Nothing else is acceptable.

His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi went on to wonder about the hands which Brezhnev claimed to be operating in the Gulf. He affirmed that those hands are the hands of the Gulf people. His excellency the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry warned that the USSR has strategic plans to annex the Gulf region into areas of its hegemony and influence. He said that the Soviets covet Gulf oil was known and confirmed. What has recently been said about the discovery of huge oil reserves in Siberia has not yet been confirmed.

His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi spoke about Soviet ambitions in the world and emphasized that the sultanate opposes Soviet hegemony in all parts of the world, and especially in our region. He said what the Soviets do is contrary to what they say, pointing to Soviet encouragement for regional wars: encouraging Ethiopia to wage war against Somalia, and encouraging South Yemen to interfere in the sultanate's internal affairs. He reiterated the sultanate's stand of rejecting internal conflict between the superpowers in the Gulf region whether started by the USSR or others. He said the Gulf states' interests lie in securing the Gulf region against international conflict. Cooperation between the Gulf states was a guarantee for this and for the establishment of security and stability in the region.

His excellency the under secretary then touched on Oman's relations with the African states and its stand toward their issues. He said the sultanate is very keen, in implementing the directives of His Majesty Sultan Qabus, to widen the scope of its relations with African states and to underpin these relations with cooperation on bilateral bases as well as through regional organizations.

He added the sultanate always works to support African issues and is opposed to Soviet hegemony in Africa. His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi emphasized the sultanate's rejection of Libyan interference in Chad as it was a kind of interference that detracted from Chad's sovereignty and independence. It also gave the superpowers the chance, and above all the USSR, to continue hegemony over Africa. He said the solution of the Chadian problem must be left to the Chadian people, but if necessary the solution should come within the scope of the OAU. He added we support the calls by African states for withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad.

YAR

## AL-KHALIJ INTERVIEWS DEMOCRATIC FRONT LEADER

GF261150 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 23 Jan 81 p 6

["Text" of interview with Yahya ash-Shami, deputy chairman of the National Democratic Front--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Official statements in San'a' have been conflicting with statements by leaders of the National Democratic Front on the outbreak of clashes between the front's forces and forces of the tribal and religious alliance. What are the facts? What are the causes of these clashes? What is the president's attitude toward them?

[Answer] The fact is that the authorities in the north, encouraged and instigated from abroad, have turned away from peaceful and democratic dialogue--a dialogue which the front has been advocating and continues to advocate--and have replaced it with armed and all-out violence against the national and democratic awakening in the country led by the National Democratic Front.

The reasons for this is that during times of calm the front was able to strengthen its influence among the people. The masses began to understand and support the front's policies, which are based on the struggle to strengthen national sovereignty, establish democracy, achieve Yemeni unity by democratic and peaceful means and put an end to the exacerbation of the social and economic crisis in the country whose manifestations, such as the rise in rents and the increase in the prices of foodstuff, is aggravating the misery of the broad masses. The front calls for an improvement in the people's living standards.

All of this has provoked the alliance of the tribal and the comprador bourgeoisie forces which had begun some time ago to imprint the national economy with a mercantile character so that agriculture now represents only 15 percent of the national economy in the year. This means the decline of traditional agricultural production. Moreover, industry represents only 3 percent of the country's national economy.

In the face of this the authorities have resorted to armed violence. Undoubtedly, military operations of this type and on such a scale can only take place through a decision in which President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is the principal party.

This is with regard to the internal situation. As for the external situation, the campaign against the front is not unconnected with the imperialist offensive against the Arab liberation movement and the democratic aspirations of the Arab masses in various Arab countries. This of course is not divorced from the fierce attack aimed at the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

[Question] How do you view the future of the conflict and dialogue of the YAR?

[Answer] We are not optimistic that the forces that stand behind the military campaigns against the front and its masses will desist from violence. This fighting will end through the resistance of the masses under the front's leadership. We are working in various ways toward this end. We expect that certain circles in power will realize the seriousness of pursuing such a bloody policy. In the present stage we call for a return to the 31 January 1980 agreement, which in our view is the correct approach for resolving the existing political crisis in the country.

We are waiting for the government to return to its senses. We call on the sensible and realistic elements in power to shoulder their responsibilities by adopting a national stand that spares the country bloodshed and the woes of war--be they in the state's civilian or military apparatus.

[Questions] Does this mean that the National Dialogue Committee has suspended its work for the present? What stages has it completed?

[Answer] In practice the front has no presence in the National Dialogue Committee. In view of the existing political crisis--which is of a military character, particularly following the assassination of 'Abd as-Salam ar-Radini by the security forces in San'a'. Ar-Radini was one of the front's prominent leaders and one of its representatives in the dialogue with the authorities. He was a negotiator in San'a'. He was also one of the prominent military leaders who defended the September revolution. For these reasons, the front now has no presence in the dialogue committee.

The ordinary citizen in our country no longer accepts what the media is saying about the government's concern for national dialogue, at a time when they are seeing with their very eyes the wide-scale military campaigns in 5 of YAR's 10 provinces and for no reason, and at a time when they see the authorities without hesitation using planes to strafe the people's congress held in the northern part of San'a' Province from 9-10 [month not given]. Hence, the future of the dialogue through this committee has reached, a deadlock; there is no future for it.

[Question] Since this is your view, why do you not resist the military campaigns in the same way as in February 1979?

[Answer] We have not lost our faith in unarmed political struggle. We want the conflict to be peaceful. Now when we embark on armed violence we do so only in self-defense against an armed attack. As is known, the form of a conflict is not determined by one party alone, for the attitude of the other party plays a role in shaping the conflict. As long as the reactionary forces are determined to use armed violence to liquidate the front and suppress the masses' democratic aspirations by armed force, we are compelled to defend ourselves and our masses with the same methods.

[Question] In light of these military operations, how is the coordination for a union between the two parts of Yemen progressing?

[Answer] We always encourage dialogue between the two parts of Yemen. It is in Yemen's interest for such a dialogue to continue, and that all possible steps are made to coordinate and cooperate in all fields and to implement the agreements and statements issued by the two governments in the two parts of Yemen, which constitute a base for achieving Yemeni unity. However, this dialogue bothers the forces that are hostile to Yemeni unity. We fear that these forces, in an attempt to escape the rising patriotic [watani] and democratic struggle in North Yemen, will seek to exacerbate the political crisis in North Yemen and encourage the policy of exporting troubles and thus provoke a crisis between the two parts of Yemen.

We believe that the awareness of the masses in North Yemen, and the awareness of the senible and realistic elements within the government, can prevent the escalation of such a crisis between the two parts of Yemen.

[Question] What are the provisions of the August 1980 agreement and the circumstances that led to its conclusion?

[Answer] We asked for a dialogue with the authorities to resolve the explosive crisis and made every effort to contain it. We discussed the stands on the 31 January 1980 and the May agreements. The authorities stipulated as conditions for the implementation of the August 1980 agreement that the front should close its radio and suspend its newspaper, AL-YAMAN, and its clandestine publications. Out of our desire to spare the country the woes of war and destruction, and to deprive the warmongers and foreign powers of any opportunity, we agreed to this condition and implemented it. However, despite this latter agreement in which we showed so much flexibility, Dr ar-Radini was assassinated only 1 week after the agreement. He and two of his brothers were strangled in the security forces building in San'a'.

In spite of this, our side is still committed to the August 1980 agreement. The radio and newspaper are closed. We accepted the issuance of a personal newspaper that expresses the front's views. It was recorded in its publication statement that it is under 100 percent censorship. In such a situation the newspaper cannot express the front's view.

ROMANIA'S ION NICOLAE LEAVES FOR HOME 27 JAN

JN271958 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Ion Nicolae, Romanian first deputy minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation, left Baghdad for Bucharest this evening at the end of a weeklong visit to Iraq. During his visit, Ion Nicolae discussed with several Iraqi officials the phases of economic and trade cooperation. He also signed some contracts in the field of trade exchange between the two countries. He was seen off at the airport by Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah, Trade Ministry under secretary.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 229

JN271737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Communique No 229 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 27 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The following are the results of our armed forces activities in their operations sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units engaged the enemy troop concentrations in Gilan-e Gharb region, killing 35 and destroying 2 rocket launchers and 3 infantry positions.

B. Three were killed and two vehicles and one observation post were destroyed in the Sumar region.

C. One tank was destroyed opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.

D. One was killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Mehran region.

E. Three were killed and one gun was destroyed in the Dezful region.

F. An enemy troop force was sighted opposite our positions in the Shush region. Our forces opened fire on it and forced it to flee, leaving behind 11 dead. One tank was also destroyed in the same region.

G. Six were killed and one tank and one observation post were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.

H. Three were killed and one armored personnel carrier and three vehicles, one of which was laden with hardware, were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.

I. Our units engaged the enemy personnel and positions in the Abadan region, inflicting the following losses: 20 were killed and 3 vehicles, 1 stockpile of ammunition and 1 excavator were destroyed. A fuel storage tank was also destroyed in the same region.

J. On the night of 25-26 January, our forces strongly pounded Iran's Khark Island in the Arab Gulf, scoring an accurate hit against its installations. Let the enemy know that we can deal painful blows to vital positions and centers wherever they might be and whenever this is deemed necessary.

Accordingly, known enemy losses amount to 82 killed; 3 tanks; 1 armored personnel carrier; 8 vehicles, 1 of which was laden with hardware; 1 gun; 1 stockpile of ammunition; 3 observation posts; 2 rocket launchers; 1 excavator; 3 infantry positions; and 1 fuel storage tank. In addition, massive damages were inflicted on the enemy installations on Khark Island.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 10 martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: One personnel carrier and one vehicle were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 January 1981

BAGHDAD VIEWS RIFT BETWEEN BANI-SADR, RAJA'I

GF271242 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Disputes within the Khomeyni administration are worsening everyday. The deeply rooted secret differences among the prominent figures in the Khomeyni government have become more clear. The war between Iraq and Iran has not eliminated the deeply rooted differences in the Khomeyni administration; on the contrary it has enhanced them further. The officials of the Khomeyni administration, a number of whom are turbaned and the rest without headdress, are after the lives of one another. According to the international press, serious disagreement prevails between Bani-Sadr and Raja'i on the question of whether the war should continue.

Bani-Sadr is endeavoring to weaken and dispense with Raja'i. Raja'i, on the other hand, who became prime minister by force, does not recognize Bani-Sadr as president and criticizes him. He holds Bani-Sadr responsible for the war and for the clashes within Iran. However, this unqualified prime minister receives orders from Beheshti, the leader of the Islamic republican clique. Raja'i is actually in service of the latter.

Bani-Sadr, who seems from the outside as commander in chief of the armed forces, is actually a toy in the hands of Raja'i, Beheshti and Khomeyni. As prime minister, Raja'i follows the work of Bani-Sadr informing Beheshti on day-to-day affairs, or he calls on Khomeyni alone and briefs him on Bani-Sadr's work.

A serious rift has emerged between Bani-Sadr and Raja'i on the question of a cease-fire in the Iranian-Iraqi war put forward by the United Nations. Because of the heavy blows suffered by the Iranian Armed Forces resulting in fleeing of troops, abandonment of men and arms by officers and a great number of dead, wounded and captured, Bani-Sadr prefers to heed to the ceasefire agreement proposed by Iraq and put forward by the United Nations for settling differences between the two countries through negotiations. But Raja'i, who blindly follows the orders of Beheshti, has taken a stand against Bani-Sadr's views. Rejecting the president's opinion, he has said: "This war must continue for the sake of the existence of the government."

There is no doubt that if there is a cease-fire and if the war is brought to an end there will be no reason for them to stay in power and rule as a government. The best way of deceiving the people, therefore, is to continue waging war. The result is that Bani-Sadr, who is a [word indistinct] and incapable president, has once again conceded defeat, as on many occasions in the past, in the face of the views put forward by the mullahs.

The people of Iran are astonished because the handful of illiterate and [word indistinct] leaders, who have imposed themselves on Iran like owls in the form of administrators, cannot see eye to eye with the people. Why do they not serve the people instead of running after their own interests?

If the Iranian people want to save their country from this disaster and misfortune, they must get rid of this impostor regime. We believe that the heroic peoples of Iran will teach these satanic impostors a lesson that will not be forgotton throughout history.

MINISTER LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA FOR OIL TALKS

NC270922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Industry and Oil Minister Muhammad Yusuf Baydun left Beirut this morning for At-Ta'if on board a private plane at the request of the president of the republic to hold oil talks with the Saudi officials.

DETAINED UAE SHAYKH FINED, RELEASED 27 JAN

NC271823 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Shaykh (Saqr al-Qasimi), the nephew of the amir of the Ash-Shariqah Emirate, was released today in the wake of diplomatic contacts and after the payment of a fine. (Al-Qasimi) and two of his companions were detained at Beirut airport when military rifles and ammunition were found in their possession.

CLASHES, KILLINGS IN ALEPPO, SYRIA REPORTED

NC271827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] According to an exclusive report received by the Voice of Lebanon from Aleppo, a clash took place at 1400 yesterday in the (As-Sabil) quarter of Aleppo between Syrian security forces and a group belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood. The clash took place when members of the group killed members of Dr (Nizar al-Humsi's) family.

The murder was preceded in the morning by a clash in the (Bab al-Hadid) quarter between the security forces and this group. The security authorities were then able to arrest nine persons, who were immediately executed. The security forces suffered one dead and three wounded in this clash. The sides of two buildings at the scene of the clash were destroyed.

A bomb went off under a bus in the (Bab al-Faraj) quarters, killing 3 passengers and injuring 15 others.

According to the exclusive report, an attempt was made to assassinate officer (Hasan), who is known as (Abu al-Fida'), and four other soldiers in the (Bab al-Hadid) quarter in Aleppo on Sunday morning. The quarter was cordoned off and a large number of suspects were arrested pending investigation.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT MADE ON BA'LABAKK IMAM

NC270656 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The atmosphere in Ba'labakk has become tense following an attempt to assassinate the city's mufti, (Shaykh Sulayman al-Yahfufi). Armed men opened fire on the mufti, killing his companion (Mukhtar Qays), from Nahlah village and seriously wounding (Ja'far al-Yahfufi). He was taken to the hospital where he soon died of his wounds.

In western Beirut, a rocket was fired at the Jordanian Embassy on Verdun Street. The rocket hit and damaged the house of (Alfred Sayqali).

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTRY BUDGET--The parliamentary Finance and Budget Committee yesterday approved the Defense Ministry's draft budget which totals 1,058,462,500 pounds. The draft budget was approved after two sessions during which a sharp debate took place on the state of the army, its armament, the defense law executive decree which was issued last week, the jurisdication of the Intelligence Directorate and its allocations. [Text] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 28 Jan 81 NC]

DAMASCUS VIEWS KING HUSAYN'S ROLE IN MIDEAST PEACE

JN261524 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] During his tour of some West European states, Shim'on Peres expatiated on King Husayn's role in what Peres called achieving peace in the Middle East. In the course of his discussion of such a role, Peres clarified in detail what he wants from King Husayn, namely, to facilitate the negotiations which the Zionist enemy hopes to conduct with the West Bank Palestinians, since King Husayn's regime, as Peres sees it, is the Palestinians' representative.

What would King Husayn do if he were confronted with irrefutable truths that expose his collusion with the Zionist enemy? What could the king say on his response to President Reagan's call, whose purpose is to replace As-Sadat with the King where the implementation of Palestinian self-rule is concerned? Who will deny the king's numerous statements that revolve around the so-called new positive role by the United States under President Reagan's administration? What does the king say concerning his contacts with Peres through some West Bank people who are colluding with the enemy.

There is no doubt that King Husayn cannot hide facts. What appears to be pressures on him are really his own aspirations and stands.

If King Husayn's criticism and reservations with regard to the Camp David accords are true, why did he accept Reagan's call to find an outlet for the so-called self-rule negotiations? In what capacity is the king moving where this issue is concerned? And from what premise is he proceeding?

It is known that the West Bank is part of the occupied Palestinian territory and that the West Bank citizens are part of the Arab Palestinian people. The king himself admitted that this Palestinian people are represented only by the PLO. Thus, according to these given factors, it is known that Jordan has no occupied territory in the region. Thus, the ruling regime loses the right to discuss the future of the West Bank in any contacts, negotiations, discussions or meetings, since its role does not go beyond the role of any Arab state that has no occupied territory. However, stands and evidence affirm that the true positions of the Jordanian regime are completely contradictory to this regime's allegations.

It is clear that the king is seeking opportunities to propose himself as As-Sadat's replacement in the new Camp David crew. Changes are now underway in this crew now that Reagan has assumed the presidency and a change is about to be made in the Israeli Government, which Peres is preparing to head. Thus, the change in the crew does not include more than cosmetic retouches to the Camp David accords. President Ronald Reagan announced that these accords will not witness any radical changes as long as the Zionist entity and As-Sadat do not accept such changes. This point was decided upon by As-Sadat, Begin and the members of the crew, who are conducting negotiations with regard to the self-rule plot.

Two weeks ago, As-Sadat's Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali announced that the As-Sadat regime will not accept any radical changes in the Camp David accords. However, he added, this regime will not object to putting any of these accords under any other name.

It is clear that this other name is the Jordanian option, which is getting ready to appear following the forthcoming Israeli elections in which Peres will jump to power in the Zionist entity.

## LIBYA

### NONATTENDANCE AT ISLAMIC SUMMIT EXPLAINED

LD280032 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau spokesman told the JANA reporter that it is not politically possible for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to attend the Islamic Conference summit while this conference is held on the soil of a state which unilaterally broke off relations with the other side. He added that the Saudi authorities' action of unilaterally breaking off political relations will create problems for the pilgrims who want to go on a pilgrimage to the sacred house of God, be they Libyan pilgrims or pilgrims from any other state with which Saudi Arabia has severed its political relations.

### AFRICAN LEADERS SUPPORT LIBYAN PRESENCE IN CHAD

#### Rwanda President

LD272030 Tripoli JANA in English 1825 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Jan (JANA)--The president of the Republic of Rwanda has declared his country's support for the Libyan Arab presence in Chad affirming that it was a legitimate presence based on legal foundations Chadian Government [as received]. He said that no body had the right to demand withdrawing these forces from Chad but the party which had asked for their presence. The Rwandan president affirmed, to a Libyan popular delegation, that the Rwandan people stood behind the Jamahiriyah people whom they regarded as the African peoples' vanguard.

#### Sierra Leone Foreign Minister

LD272010 Tripoli JANA in English 1827 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Jan, (JANA)--Sierra Leone's foreign minister has affirmed his country's high regard for Jamahiriyah's role in backing African causes. The minister informed the General People's Committee's secretary, during their meeting in Tripoli, that Sierra Leone was fully convinced that Jamahiriyah played the role, which the African countries ought to have fulfilled, in sending armed forces to Chad to realize peace which has now been achieved after the Chadian revolution's victory.

The minister expressed his regret at the different views held by some African presidents who took part in Lome's meetings resulting in stigmatising Libya's name, which the Sierra Leone's president would not desire.

He also expressed his firm belief that Jamahiriyah would not give hostile forces the opportunity to interfere in the African continent's affairs. He reaffirmed that President Stevens of Sierra Leone and president of the Organisation of African Unity desired cooperation with Jamahiriyah in order to prevent interference in African affairs pointing to French military reinforcements in Central Africa.

He added that Sierra Leone's president highly appreciated Jamahiriyah's role to realize peace and security in Africa, and that he appreciated her stand always demanding the resolution of African problems by the Africans themselves.

#### Cape Verde President

LD272032 Tripoli JANA in English 1836 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Praia, 27 Jan (JANA)--President Aristides Maria Pereira, the president of Cape Verde islands, has affirmed his country's support for and solidarity with the brotherly Chadian people in their struggle for liberty and dignity.

The president denounced, in a meeting with the Jamahiriyah secretary of the Peoples Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau in the capital Praia, the hostile campaign being launched by the imperialist circles against the Arab Libyan people because of their staunch support for the Chadian people.

The president stressed that his country regarded the present government of Chad, headed by Goukouni Oueddei as the legitimate government in the country, which was entitled to seek aid from any country.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau pointed out to journalists that the presence of Libyan troops in Chad was in response to a request by the Chadian legitimate government and that the presence of Libyan forces in Chad was not aimed against any particular neighbouring country. He added that while some countries subservient to France waged a virulent hostile attack against the humanitarian stands of Jamahiriyah, those same countries kept silent towards the pouring of French troops into Central Africa and their attempts to change the regimes in Africa as they desired. He added that it would be more appropriate for these countries to discuss the danger posed by the reinforcement of African forces in Africa [as received], because this danger threatened the entire continent.

## SUDAN

### CHADIAN SOURCE CITED ON FIGHTING IN CHAD

JN271111 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 27 Jan (SUNA)--A Chadian Government source has disclosed that military operations are currently raging between the forces of Goukouni Oueddei and those of Hissein Habre, the commander of the Northern Armed Forces, mountain range in the southeastern region of Chad.

### BEHAVIOR OF VOICE OF FREE SAHARA 15-23 JAN

LD271515 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of Free Sahara, during the period from 15 to 23 January, was heard broadcasting from 2300 to 2400 GMT, on frequencies 927 and 576 kHz, with fair to poor reception. While the broadcast on 15 January was in French, subsequent broadcasts have been in Arabic.

Following its opening signature tune, the station broadcasts the following opening announcement:

"The Polisario Front is addressing you from the heart of Western Sahara. [musical interlude] Dear listeners everywhere, peace and the blessing of God be upon you. From the Voice of the Free Sahara we greet you and present to you our program for today, starting with the news."

The programs, consisting of a newscast and one or two anti-Moroccan commentaries, interspersed with music and songs, conclude with the following announcement:

"Until the next program, we pledge to the masses of our people in our steadfast towns to continue the course of liberation until the alien invaders are expelled from all the soil of SDAR".

## REACTION TO U.S. STATEMENT ON PLO REPORTED

### 'Political Circles' Cited

TA271729 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] It is emphasized in Jerusalem that Israel does not want, under any circumstances, a confrontation with the Reagan administration over declarations made by the State Department spokesman. The Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Israel does not accept the definition that the PLO includes nonterrorist elements. The PLO is a terrorist organization according to its acts and its covenant. It has never stopped being so, the Israeli spokesman emphasized. Israel will make this position clear to the United States.

Senior political circles view the remarks made in Washington as a deviation from President Reagan's declarations and hope that the formula Reagan spoke of will be the one adopted. It is said in Jerusalem that this may result from lack of understanding of internal processes within the PLO or that this may be a contribution of the previous administration's officials, who favor their policies.

The reaction to the U.S. remarks that the settlements are not useful to the negotiations is less clear and detailed. Jerusalem views President Reagan's remarks on this issue as the official U.S. position. As will be recalled, so far Reagan has stated that the settlements are not illegal. It is further emphasized in Jerusalem that the U.S. spokesman's remarks did not contain any substantive change.

### Foreign Ministry Spokesman

TA271326 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Israel Foreign Ministry has reacted to a statement on the Middle East made by U.S. State Department spokesman William Dyess. And now with the reaction, here is David Essing.

[Begin recording] A Foreign Ministry spokesman says Israel takes the American statement as is; in other words, it was only natural for the new Reagan administration to take a look at its commitments around the world. As for the State Department's comments on Jerusalem and settlements, this appeared to be a continuation of American policy. But the Foreign Ministry spokesman seemed to take issue with the American official's remarks about possible moderate elements in the PLO.

In Israel's view, the PLO was an extremist, terrorist organization. The existence of any moderate elements in the PLO was still to be proven. And even if there were such moderates, the main question was to what extent they influence the PLO's policy. Israel believed that the PLO was committed by its covenant and very nature to the annihilation of the state by any method, including terrorism. Israel had yet to detect any so-called modertaion. If someone else had, this did not affect the PLO's stand.

The spokesman went on to say that Israel believes the United States is committed to President Reagan's remarks that the PLO is a terrorist organization.

Turning to the Islamic summit, the spokesman said it was astonishing and ridiculous for Saudi Arabia, which still practices some forms of slavery, to brand Zionism as racism. Israel was deeply disappointed by the presence and participation of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at a conference which was committed to a war against Israel. Only days ago, Saudi Arabia had again pledged a jihad--holy war--against the Jewish state. It was also disappointing that Waldheim had again spoken of the PLO as a negotiating partner in Middle East negotiations; in Israel's view, the UN secretary general was encouraging a terrorist organization.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON U.S., PERES TRIP REPORTED

Carter Document, Peres Trip

TA280929 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 28 Jan 81

[From the review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT is angry about the document the Carter administration prepared on the situation in the territories and submitted to congress, saying that Israel is violating human rights. This accusation is raised even though, in the paper's view, we have been perhaps the calmest and most liberal country in the world over the last year. Furthermore, Carter and his aides did not permit themselves to miss another opportunity of getting at us even though they were getting out of Washington.

MA'ARIV writes that Shim'on Peres has not been behaving correctly in his meetings with heads of state while he is in the opposition. It is not acceptable for someone who is not pleased with his government's foreign policy to go off to correct it without being authorized to do so, even if he is the opposition leader. There cannot be two governments in Israel and a wise leader would not act in this way, even if the trip to Europe was a way to raise his prestige a short time before the elections.

U.S. Policy, Saudi Arms

TA280736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 28 Jan 81

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HATZOFE writes that the first signals from the new U.S. administration prove political evaluations should not be made on the basis of election speeches. The evaluations should be made in accordance with data from after the election, which indicate that Israeli diplomacy can expect a great deal of hard work among the new tenants of the White House and the State Department. Our diplomats will have to work hard to explain to the new administration Israel's needs and the dangers threatening Israel's security from the PLO and the PLO's supporters in the Islamic countries who have not yet given up their satanic slogan of declaring a jihad against the state of Israel.

JERUSALEM POST writes that the conclusion made obvious as a result of the vacuum in foreign policy in which Israel finds itself and which will be taken advantage of by others in the international arena is to shorten the period of the elections campaign and hold the elections 6 weeks or more before 7 July. In addition to this, the government should begin, without delay, a serious dialogue with the new U.S. administration, before opinions are formulated and positions hardened. The paper also proposes sending Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Washington as soon as possible to present Israel's positons to President Reagan and his aides.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that Israel has no pleasant memories of past U.S. reexaminations of its Middle East policy. Now, too, when the need for the Jewish vote no longer exists, there is reason for serious concern about the political line to be formulated at the end of the reevaluation. It is to be regretted that at such a time a government is in power in Israel that has no ability to cope with such tests.

HAMODI'A writes that now is the right time for quiet Israeli initiatives, while keeping a watch over everything that develops in the new administration in the United States. This should be done now and not at later stages after a formal policy which will be very difficult to change has already been created.

DAVAR writes that the hard-hitting remarks against the sale of German arms to Saudi Arabia made yesterday by the chairman of the Social Democratic Faction in the Bundestag illustrate the opposition still in existence among sections of the German political elite to the arms deal with Saudi Arabia and this should be welcomed.

The paper adds that there are hints from Bonn that the new policy will also open a way for deals with Israel, aimed first and foremost at countering the opposition of Israel and of its friends in West Germany. These hints are still vague, both with regard to the sources of the supplies and the ways of financing them, but, in any event, it should be clear that, from Israel's viewpoint, abstention from a new arms race following a German-Saudi deal would be preferable and it is to be hoped that the people opposed to this deal will gain the upper hand in the German political campaign.

HA'ARETZ writes that it is doubtful whether the Israeli voter will be overly impressed by the praise MK Peres gained abroad. The voter will judge him and the alignment according to what they do in the next few months, before the election date. The determination of clear positions on the country's burning problems and scrupulous planning work in preparation for the possibility that the alignment will be called upon to form Israel's next government are what will be the decisive factor from the voter's viewpoint. Without being trapped into chauvinism, victory in the elections is to be won here, not abroad.

JERUSALEM CIRCLES REJECT FRG ARMS SALES TO ISRAEL

TA271611 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Jerusalem circles today rejected the possibility hinted at by German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in his talk with MK Shim'on Peres that Germany would also agree to sell arms to Israel along with its deals with Saudi Arabia. These circles told our political correspondent Gad Becker that the question is not one of balance but of a clear position by Israel. Israel rejects the Western world's arms deal with Saudi Arabia, which declares its hostility toward Israel. This is especially valid where Germany is concerned, the Jerusalem circles state.

PERES INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH FRENCH LEADERS

LD280837 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 25-26 Jan 81 p 5

[Benoit Rayski interview with Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres: "What I said to Giscard, Chirac and Mitterrand"--date and place not given]

[Text] Benoit Rayski: You have just met the president of the republic in Paris. Did that meeting give you the impression that the French stance, which is hostile to the Camp David Israeli-Egyptian agreements, has changed?

Shim'on Peres: I would not say that it was a hostile stance. I would say that it is different: There are points on which France makes criticism, there are other points on which we criticize the official French position. Ultimately the thing which counts and which is the most important is that there is dialogue between us.

Benoit Rayski: Aside from Valery Giscard d'Estaing you met Francois Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac in Paris. Did you have the same type of dialogue with them?

Shim'on Peres: I did with Francois Mitterrand; we have known each other for a very long time, and my meeting with him was part of a dialogue which we have been pursuing for years: I saw him only recently in Israel when he came to attend the Labor Party congress.

My meeting with Jacques Chirac was a different matter: It was the first time that I had seen him in his capacity as chairman of the Gaullist Party. He explained his party's stances to me. Of course there are differences between us but, in general, his statements were fairly favorable to Israel.

The Jordanian Option

Benoit Rayski: Did you discuss an idea which is dear to you with your interlocutors: Namely the Jordanian option, in other words the possibility of reaching a direct agreement with Husayn of Jordan?

Shimion Peres: Yes. I discussed it with all three. I explained to them that Jordan is our immediate neighbor; that is a fact which cannot be ignored. We have four immediate neighbors. One is Lebanon, with which we have no territorial dispute: there is an internationally recognized border. Another is Egypt, with which we have made peace. The third neighbor is Syria which, at present and because of its internal problems does not really have a political existence. The fourth is Jordan, which is very important strategically and politically: We think that the Jordanians must eventually choose between a warlike stance and peace.

Benoit Rayski: But you know that Husayn of Jordan constantly repeats that he supports the PLO's ideas. How, therefore, can you conceive of an agreement with him?

Shimion Peres: A distinction must always be drawn between official statements and actions. The time factor must also be taken into consideration in the Near East: Things that are said today are not necessarily done tomorrow. Egypt also made extremely harsh statements against us for a long time. Then, one day, As-Sadat came to Jerusalem....

Benoit Rayski: Do you have reasons for thinking that what happened with As-Sadat could also happen with Husayn or Jordan?

Shimion Peres: Yes.

Benoit Rayski: There is another point: All the opinion polls published in Israel show that you and your party will definitely win the July elections. Did you have the impression that your French interlocutors saw in you a possible future Israeli prime minister?

Shimion Peres: You must ask them that. However, you know that in a democratic system like ours there are always elections and changes. Therefore a party leader, whether he wins or not, always exerts some influence. It is perfectly possible, however, for people to have been impressed by the opinion polls.

Benoit Rayski: In this connection you know that France has a prominent position on Near East questions which is not very favorable to Israeli ideas. Did your talks in Paris give you the impression that, if the opinion polls were proved correct, you would be granted what Mr Begin has been refused?

Shimion Peres: I do not want to overemphasize my personal importance. However, I have known France for more than 25 years. There have been some smooth and some rather stormier periods between our two countries. But I have never lost hope that relations between France and Israel would improve. I have never forgotten the role which France played in an important period of Israel's history. In addition I have never forogtten the attitude adopted by the French people, who have always been and still are favorable to our country.

Benoit Rayski: This may be an indiscreet question, but was it you who requested the talks you had in Paris with Francois Mitterrand, Valery Giscard D'Estaing and Jacques Chirac?

Shimion Peres: That is not important. It is simply a question of prestige, and I would not like to view my talks from an angle which is, after all, secondary....

PERES RETURNS FROM EUROPE, MAKES STATEMENT

TA271849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Returning from Europe a few minutes ago Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres answered Likud criticism of his trip by charging that under the Likud government Israel had no presence in Europe at all. He said that in Europe he had a chance to exchange views with leaders and also to confront the PLO, which has criticized the Labor Party's platform. At Ben-Gurion Airport a short time ago reporter Shim'on Ayalon asked Peres about the status of the proposed sales of tanks by West Germany to Saudi Arabia.

[Begin recording] [Peres] As I have understood it from the German chancellor, Mr Schmidt, the decision was not yet taken. There will be several months before the German Government will make up its mind that this is not a decision of an administrative nature but of a national nature. Namely, that the parliament will have to decide, not just the government; and in the parliament there is rather strong opposition. Then the chancellor understands, actually he says it, that a decision to sell tanks to Saudi Arabia will mean in fact a departure from the basic policy of Germany not to become a supplier of arms to the Middle East, and if such a departure will occur it will have its effects upon the sales of arms to Israel as well.

[Question] You mentioned before you left, Sir, that the countries of Europe had been more or less wide open to the propaganda of the PLO, and it was about time that Israel's stance was put before them. Do you believe that your recent visit helped to put the Israeli position firmly in front of the Europeans?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, because I was given an opportunity which was rarely given to any other Israeli, namely really to see the top leaders both in government and opposition. The media was open to me, and I was given all the time and all the opportunities to explain carefully my criticism on the European position and the alternative which I believe is the right one. [end recording]

TURKEY CONTINUING TO DOWNGRADE RELATIONS

TA271252 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Turkey is continuing to implement a decision it made to downgrade the level of its diplomatic relations with Israel. This month the economic attache departed Israel. Our correspondent Dan Eshel notes that the furniture of the Turkish Consulate in Jerusalem has been shipped to the Turkish Embassy in Mogadishu, Somalia. There is still a small Israeli representation in Turkey.

GURDUS REPORTS SOVIET PILOTS FIGHTING IN CHAD

TA280630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Our radio monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, reports that Soviet pilots took part in the recent fighting in Chad. They were flying Libyan Soviet-made Tupolov-22 bombers in missions against the forces of Defense Minister Habre, who was defeated in the fighting.

BRIEFS

DECREASE IN TERRORISM--In 1980, 70 bombs were planted inside Israel, as compared with the previous year, when 137 bombs were planted. In 1980, one person was killed and 57 wounded by these bombs, as compared with 19 killed and over 300 wounded in 1979. This data was issued today by the civil guard. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Jan 81 TA]

HEROIN SEIZED--The police have seized 44 doses of heroin worth thousands of Israeli shekels in the Hatiqva neighborhood in Tel Aviv. A man and two girls were picked up for interrogation. The man was caught in the possession of the heroin doses as well as Israeli and foreign currency believed to be his drug dealing profits. [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1710 GMT 27 Jan 81 TA]

## SOMALIA

### MOGADISHU ANSWERS ETHIOPIAN 'INTERFERENCE' CHARGES

LD272036 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 27 Jan 81 EA

[Excerpts] Welcome to our commentary tonight, read to you by Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad Salah. Ethiopia has today been proven to be a tool of imperialism. This is the topic of our commentary.

Ethiopia has lodged a protest to the Islamic Conference in Saudi Arabia attended by Islamic kings, presidents and representatives. Its protest: The Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF], Somali Abo and Eritrean Liberation Fronts should not be mentioned at the conference. Ethiopia, by refusing to accept these issues shows that it still pursues the long-abandoned policy of colonialism.

Ethiopia has made it a habit to accuse and condemn Somalia of expansionism and other such things without any foundation. Let us clarify this: It has been Somalia's fundamental principle not to claim other nations' territories. It is known that expansionism has been Ethiopia's policy for a long time. Ethiopia during Menelik's rule conquered territories of other nationalities. This is today the root cause of the struggles and wars in the Horn of Africa. Ethiopia is also today the cause and the plotter of the troubles in the NFD [Kenya's northeastern province]. It did this only to mar relations between the Kenyan Government and the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR]. However, it is the Somali Government's hope that Kenya understands what Ethiopia is [words indistinct].

It is interesting to ask why Ethiopia is so reluctant to discuss the WSLF and the causes of the other fronts struggling for self-determination. Is it not that Ethiopia does not want the world to know of its colonialist policy? Somalia is only concerned that the peoples of Western Somalia, Abo and Eritrea realize their independence [words indistinct]. Stability for Ethiopia is pie in the sky as long as it continues to colonize these people. The SDR will continue to give assistance to all peoples fighting against this colonialism. The [word indistinct] Islamic countries attending the conference will be shocked at those against the idea of supporting the Muslim masses and their just struggles.

Ethiopia has up to now not learned a lesson from colonial history, that is, colonialism never triumphs.

## UGANDA

### KAMPALA PLANS TO RESUME EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

LD271705 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The minister of information and broadcasting, Dr David Anyoti, says plans are underway to resume French, Arabic and Shona services on the external services of Radio Uganda.

The minister disclosed this when he was receiving the French ambassador to Uganda, Mr Jean Xavier Clement at his office at Nakasero. Dr Anyotti and Mr Clement discussed ways and means of increasing cooperation between Uganda and France, especially in the field of mass communications. The minister commended the role of the French news agency, AFP, in Uganda and revealed that several world news agencies will be opening offices in Uganda within 15 months.

## CHAD

### KAMOUGUE 'CONVINCED' LIBYANS WILL WITHDRAW

LD271059 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Jan 81 p 3

[Philippe Decraene interview with Chadian National Unity Transition Government Vice President Colonel Kamougue in Moundou: "France Should Give Us Aid Immediately"--date not given]

[Text] Moundou--Colonel Kamougue, vice president of the National Unity Transition Government, who has returned to his political base in the south after more than 3 weeks' absence, is holding a large number of meetings and rallies in "his" south. On that occasion he kindly answered our questions:

[Question] What is the position on the recently decided merger between Chad and Libya?

[Answer] What merger? I have already said repeatedly that such a union was impossible. What sort of union could there be between Arabian Berbers and Negro Africans? In any case the decision on such an important move rests with the Chadian people alone.

[Question] Do you think that the Libyans are prepared to withdraw from Ndjamena?

[Answer] Yes, I am still convinced of that.

[Question] What if they decided to stay?

[Answer] I have confidence in a form of international morality.

[Question] So in that case you would call for overseas military aid?

[Answer] First it is up to the Chadians to pull themselves together.

[Question] What do you think of the recent redeployment of the French military presence in Central Africa?

[Answer] That does not concern Chad, but concerns France and the Central African Republic and they have their own reasons.

[Question] Do you think that the French Government has an immediate role to play in your country?

[Answer] Yes, France, which bears a great deal of moral responsibility for our present tragedy, should give us immediate aid without waiting for peace to be restored.

[Question] What kind of aid?

[Answer] Financial aid because we are not currently in a position to pay our officials; aid in the medical sphere because we lack medicines; and in the food sphere we need foodstuffs.

[Question] Are you also hoping for French military aid?

[Answer] We have so far managed without such aid. However, if we are offered it, it will be welcomed.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the stance on Libya recently adopted by the EEC?

[Answer] It is not enough to express opposition to the merger between Chad and Libya. Such political stances are welcome but such declarations of intention cannot feed us. Like France, the West bears great responsibility on colonization. We are surprised by some people's refusal to be involved. What we expect from the EEC, in fact, is immediate financial, medical and food aid.

[Question] Why has President Goukouni Oueddei made another official visit to Tripoli?

[Answer] I cannot reveal anything about that because that trip falls within the framework of silent diplomacy....

[Question] Do you believe in the existence of a Libyan plan for a United States of the Sahel?

[Answer] You should put that question to Al-Qadhdhafi. For our part we are waiting until we have more details about this plan before giving our verdict on it.

## GHANA

### RADIO VIEWS AS-SADAT STAND AGAINST AL-QADHDHAFI

AB271640 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] President as-Sadat says Egypt will fight if Libya attacks Sudan. Egypt and Sudan have a joint defense agreement. In that sense, Mr as-Sadat was simply stating a duty; but that statement also represents the state of relations between Egypt and Libya. They compare with Iraq-Iran, except that there is no fighting just yet. The basis of President as-Sadat's warmongering is both remote and immediate. First, there is the lingering pain in the aftermath of the Egypt-Libya accord that lapsed. Counter accusations persist today in Cairo and Tripoli for the failure of the grand Maghreb.

The immediate cause is obviously the Chad Libyan intervention and the primary opposition to a proposed Libya-Chad union. That plan is now to be referred to a referendum in a Chad that is still smoldering. Egypt and Libya got involved in Chad--Libya on the side of the government of President Oueddei, and Egypt for Hissein Habre, then defense minister in the Oueddei administration. Habre recently lost but appears to be reengaging. Both Egypt and Libya entered the affray in the Chad ostensibly in the name of Islam to fight a kind of holy war--Islam's only ancient battle cry.

When the Libya-Chad congolomerate was announced, Africa generally rejected it. A mini-protest summit in Lome recently served a feeble notice--feeble because it was not backed by anything concrete. Even Nigeria, according to Foreign Minister Dr Audu, now doubts its own role and content of an African police force for the Chad, and all that makes Al-Qadhdhafi laugh. Yet, that general African objection derives from suspicion that Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi is either nursing a Hitler and Mussolini brainwave or that he is some external power's proxy. Evidence points toward both, a [words indistinct] combination of inordinate ambition which alarms most of the rest of Africa.

President as-Sadat's apparent misgiving is that if the Chad deal goes through, Al-Qadhdhafi would have flanked Egypt to annex the Sudan and pose a threat to Egypt, which tallies with the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi has sworn publicly to smash Egypt and As-Sadat, whom he sees as Islam's newest "infidel," on account of the Camp David peace treaty with Israel.

The paradox of the whole conflict of words for the time being, of course, is that Egypt and Libya belong to the Islamic community and that the major trouble flashpoints of the world today are Arab-Islamic centered. Mr Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary general, is right in inviting the Islamic summit to use its unique global position to calm the tensions in his personally delivered address yesterday, Monday, at the continuing world Islamic Conference in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile, to his credit, President as-Sadat is merely standing up to be counted with return oral salvos--the strongest and only direct reaction to Libya so far, which even if they were erratic, may well force the incorrigible Al-Qadhdhafi to pause. Africa will be grateful and a little safer, it seems.

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### AFP: CABRAL CASE HAMPERS TIES WITH CAPE VERDE

AB271524 Paris AFP in French 1025 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Bissau, 27 Jan (AFP)--The uncertainty surrounding the lot of former President Luis Cabral continues to hamper relations between Guinea-Bissau, where he is being held prisoner, and Cape Verde, which is demanding his release. Since his overthrow on 14 November by the Revolutionary Council currently in power in Bissau, the former chairman of the Guinea-Bissau state council has been under house arrest in the capital and is being guarded by two tanks.

In reply to the announcement on 20 January by the chairman of the Guinean Revolutionary Council, Maj Joao Bernado Vieira, that all political detainees would be released, Cape Verdian Prime Minister Maj Pedro Pires said in Praia on 21 January that the release of the former president would make the normalization of relations between the two countries easier.

However, during a meeting held in Bissau last Saturday after a Revolutionary Council meeting, Mr Vieira asserted that some of the political detainees would be tried because of the monstruous crimes they had committed in order to pay for the errors committed against the Guinean people.

Nevertheless, referring to the lot of Mr Cabral, the minister of fisheries, Mr Joseph Turpin, one of the four major civilian members of the Revolutionary Council, said during a press interview in Dakar on Monday evening that the Revolutionary Council has not yet decided on that matter. There was chaos, misery, indebtedness and depletion of funds that cannot be glossed over, he said. We will do a complete investigation and inform our people honestly. Then we will take their opinion into account. Only then will a decision be made, he added.

According to observers in Bissau, these different statements seem to reflect differences of opinion within the Revolutinary Council over Mr Cabral's case. Some of the members of the council are purely and simple opposed to releasing the former president.

Whatever the case may be, observers reveal that the accusations being made against the former president have been reduced. Mr Cabral is no longer directly accused of executing 500 people in the last 6 years. Mr Vieira admitted in a speech made on 15 January that the military security service, whose head, Mr Andre Goms, committed suicide in prison at the end of December, acted without Mr Cabral's knowledge.

Recently Bissau has also reduced attacks on Mr Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, who at the time of the coup d'etat in Bissau was secretary general of the PAIGC (African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde), the political party of both coutnries. Mr Pereira is no longer being blamed directly for the chaos and the capital punishments in Guinea-Bissau but only for his moral responsibility for those acts.

But on this point the tone has clearly risen since the creation in Praia on 20 January of the PAICV (African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde), which replaces the PAIGC there. That is why Mr Turpin said on Monday that Mr Pereira had to give an account of the party's accounts deposited in foreign banks.

For his part, Mr Vieira called for an extraordinary congress of the PAIGC last Saturday. If the Cape Verde leaders donot accept, he said, we will throw them all out.

According to well-informed sources in Bissau, these terms may signal not only that Mr Vieira wants to expel Cape Verdians from the PAIGC, whose members are mainly Guineans, but it could also signal the revelation of certain secrets in an attempt to compromise the PAICV leaders.

## NIGERIA

### FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS FRANCE, DISCUSSES CHAD

For reportage on Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu's official visit to France, which includes a statement to the press on Nigerian preparedness to help with logistic and other arrangements for an African peace-keeping force for Chad, see the France section of the 20 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

## ANGOLA

### ANC LUANDA COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA

LD281136 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 28 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Luanda: The ANC issued a communique in Luanda yesterday condemning the Pretoria racist regime's recent military aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. Saying that the aggression was aimed at destablizing Angola, the communique called on South Africa to desist from such provocations.

The South African ANC communique went on to say that in attacking Angola militarily, the apartheid regime is vainly trying to intimidate the Angolan people in its solidarity with SWAPO [words indistinct] and the Namibian people.

## NAMIBIA

### SWAPO READY TO HOLD NEW TALKS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD271540 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Jan 81 EA

[Text] SWAPO Defense Secretary Peter Nanyemba said over the weekend that his organization is prepared to hold new talks with South Africa, despite the failure of the Geneva conference on Namibia. At a press conference for journalists in Lubango, in the People's Repbulic of Angola, Nanyemba, however, said that SWAPO would intensify the armed struggle until Namibia's independence was achieved if South Africa remains intrasigent.

Nanyemba also denounced the South African law which imposes compulsory military service in Namibia. He went on to say that since the time of the promulgation of the said law, over 300 South African soldiers had joined SWAPO.

## ZIMBABWE

### MUGABE APPOINTS NKOMO MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

LD280932 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Jan 81 CA

[Statement by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe--read by announcer]

[Text] I have this day, Tuesday 27 January 1981, appointed Comrade Joshua Nkomo minister without portfolio in the Zimbabwe Government. I will assign to Comrade Nkomo as minister without portfolio certain specific tasks from time to time which in my judgement require special handling in the national interest. With immediate effect the Ministry of Public Service will come under the control of the prime minister. Minister Nkomo will assist me with some of the functions. The minister without portfolio will continue to be a member of the Cabinet committee on public security. Finally, Comrade Nkomo will assist me, as minister of defense, with the integration process of our forces by ensuring that our ZIMPRA comrades participate alongside ZANLA in the speedy creation of one united Zimbabwe national army and in ensuring the establishment of amicable relations between ZANLA and ZIPRA and the general public in pursuance of peace and national security throughout Zimbabwe.

I am also pleased to announce that I have this day appointed Comrade Josiah Chinamano as minister of transport. A list of new deputy ministers will be announced on Thursday, 29 January.